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Soviet Union

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BOVIN QUESTIONS U.S. STRATEGIC ASSUMPTIONS

PM251401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Bovin "International Observer's Opinion": "Attempts Using Unsuitable Means"]

[Text] From a commonsense viewpoint, the established nuclear missile parity between the USSR and the United States practically cancels out the possibility that military force (its use or threatened use) might be utilized "to clarify relations" between the two countries. Or between capitalism and socialism, posing the question on a broader scale. The situation thus created is sometimes termed a "strategic stalemate" or, shifting the stress from politics to psychology as many Western journalists do, a "balance of fear."

It is obvious that a "balance of fear" cannot be regarded as a permanent characterisitc of international relations. It is intrinsically unstable. Left to its own devices, so to speak, the balance of forces tends to reproduce itself at a higher level. This means a further buildup and improvement of nuclear missile potentials with all the destabilizing consequences for world politics.

There is only one sensible way out: the relaxation of international tension. Specifically, the limitation of arms and, subsequently, their gradual reduction. The Soviet Union suggested taking this path many times. The Americans long opposed it. It was only at the end of the sixties and the start of the seventies that Washington realized that arms control is equally as important for national security as an arms buildup, and that it was therefore necessary to negotiate with the Soviet Union. We are faced with a choice, R. Nixon said in a speech at the time: "Either learning to live side by side or dying together." The normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations was begun. The first steps were taken toward the mutual control of the strategic potentials of the USSR and the United States.

But the U.S. authorities failed the test of detente. The point is that strategic arms limitation, despite its exceptional significance for the fate of peace, is merely one element of detente. The reduction of international tension demands that U.S. policy adapt to the realities of our time. More specifically, that the United States abandon its imperialist ways, cease arming and supporting reactionary, tyrannical regimes and interfering in the affairs of other states and peoples and, at the same time, give up ideas of America's messianic role and of America as an embodiment of "absolute good" called upon to destroy "absolute evil" everywhere.

Long ago, G. Washington said; "The country which nourishes an habitual hatred toward another becomes a slave to its own hostility." This is what has happened. America has been unable to overcome the great power hegemonist traditions of its policy or to rise above the prejudices of a primitive anticommunism. From the very outset the conservative wing of the U.S. ruling elite regarded detente with extreme hostility and did it utmost to retard the reaching of an understanding with the Soviet Union. Fear of social change and of a decline in U.S. political influence intensified the reactionary circles' resistance. The Carter presidency was marked by a noticeable departure from the level of mutual understanding with the USSR achieved in the first half of the seventies. The advent of the Reagan administration completed the sharp righthand turn in U.S. foreign policy -- from the relaxation of the stepping up of tension and from arms limitation to arms buildup.

In the military-strategic sphere, this turn is characterized by attempts to get around nuclear missile parity in one way or another. The problem is posed in roughly these terms: on the one hand, to minimize the risk of a massive nuclear missile strike against U.S. territory, and, on the other, as much as possible to restore flagrant military force to the status of an instrument of policy. That is, to acquire the capability to use military force both for political pressure on the USSR and for participation in various kinds of armed conflicts while, as far as possible, preventing escalation to a world nuclear missile war.

The task is being resolved in various directions. A quantitative and qualitative spurt is planned in the development of the strategic "triad" (land-based ICBM's, submarine-launched ballistic missiles and the Strategic Air Command). The "triad" is formally regarded as a "deterrent" potential, intended to prevent an all-out strike against U.S. territory. In fact, bearing in mind the character of the modernization of the "triad," (the emphasis on accuracy, reliability, maneuverability and so forth), it is difficult to rid oneself of the impression that the Pentagon has not lost hope of acquiring the capability to deliver a first disarming ("counterforce") strike.

However, taking account of the opposing side's potential, the Americans do not seem to have much faith that they will succeed in upsetting parity at the level of central strategical systems. A large-scale nuclear missile war and its catastrophic consequences for the United States remain a nightmare even to gallant U.S. generals. So they are redoubling their efforts to secure positions of superiority at the lower levels of escalation in a potential conflict. Hence the peculiar rebirth of the strategy of "limited" wars -- both conventional and nuclear.

The United States is making preparations for three types of such wars. First, the "limited" war involving only conventional arms, in the Persian Gulf region for example. Second, the "limited" war involving the use of tactical nuclear weapons in a theater of military operations, in West Europe for example. Third, the so-called "limited strategic nuclear war," that is, a "measured" exchange of "pinpoint" strikes between the USSR and the United States. There exists a sufficient number of carefully rehearsed "scenarios" for such wars. Of course, according to these scenarios the Americans always win. As a typical example, let us examine the Washington strategists' train of thought with regard to the "limited strategic nuclear war."

Let us assume that the Soviet Union, in Washington's opinion, is threatening U.S."vital interests" in some region. The Americans react by making one or several selective nuclear missile strikes on "pinpoint" military targets on USSR territory. Reasoning abstractly, these strategists proceed from the premise that the Soviet Union might react in one of three ways. It might capitulate -- agree to a political settlement without returning the strike -- the likelihood of which is virtually nil. It might make a massive strike on U.S. territory -- which, so Americans believe, is unlikely because of the threat of a massive counterstrike.

Finally, it might respond with an analogous "measured" strike at American military targets on American territory. After a single (or the umpteenth) exchange of "surgical" strikes the sides will agree to initiate a political settlement. Apparently, the status quo is restored. But here, so Washington believes, the United States profits politically since, first, it has not escalated matters to the point where there is a massive strike on its own territory and, second, it has demonstrated its firmness and its determination to uphold American interests, if necessary, by using nuclear weapons.

The same idea -- to untie their hands for the use of nuclear force, but to save America from a massive strike -- still more clearly permeates the European scenarios of the "limited" war. The debate which has developed over neutron weapons has shown that this is understood in West Europe. Equipping NATO troops with neutron weapons, E. Bahr says, "would be one more step isolating the European theater of military operations, that is, toward isolating or confining a possible nuclear war to central Europe alone -- and this cannot accord with our interests."

Analyzing American nuclear strategy, De la Gorce writes in LE FIGARO: The purpose of the "controversial and confused" American doctrines is "to make nuclear war feasible, that is, rational, permissible and capable of ensuring victory. The neutron bomb is one of the most significant weapons in this respect. This is the crux of the matter." This, De la Gorce concludes, "is the fundamental reason for the rupture which periodically and inevitably emerges between the Americans and the Europeans over this fundamental problem. For, in whatever form they might present it, it is in fact a question of making the NATO countries recognize a fact which they do not want to look straight in the face, even though it is incontestable. The United States cannot protect them with the help of its own strategic nuclear weapons, which would destroy the Soviet Union, as it might be destroyed itself. Therefore the United States can give them nuclear cover only in the event of a nuclear war in the European theater." That, I might repeat, is the crux of the matter.

Incidentally, the scenarios of the aforementioned "limited strategic nuclear war" are designed to sugar the pill for the Europeans. Do not snivel, the Pentagon strategists ram it home to them. It is "for your sake" that we are prepared for a "strategic duel." But what does this change? It is hard, or more accurately, impossible to imagine a scenario for the development of events which would not prove disastrous for West Europe.

In assessing, as a whole, the Americans' attempts to rehabilitate Clausewitz and, by limiting the scale of nuclear war, to turn it into a rational tool of policy, we cannot fail to have doubts as to whether the actual course of military actions would correspond to the Pentagon's plans. First, any scenario for a "limited" war can be meaningful if and only if the other side accepts the same "rules of the game." But it is precisely that which cannot be proved. Since the fundamental interests of the Soviet Union's security would be affected, it would proceed from its own potential and calculations which can scarcely be reduced to a "nuclear dueling code." Second, even the most subtle armchair scheme cannot claim that it will withstand testing by reality. "No other human activity," Clausewitz, again, wrote, "is so comprehensively and frequently attended by chance as is war. Alongside chance in war, a large part is played by the unknown, by risk and with it by fortune.... War rests on the play of possibilities and probabilities, of fortune and misfortune, among which the consistency of strictly logical conclusions frequently disappears without trace." Perhaps the old German theorist is too hard on logic. Nonetheless, the history of wars attests that the most excellent "strategies" incorporating thousands of years of experience of military art, if they have not disappeared without trace, have quite frequently been altered out of all recognition by "the play of possibilities and probabilities." After all, nuclear strategy is a science relating to something which has not yet happened, it is the art of waging a war which man has not yet experienced. Who knows how the genie will behave when it is let out of the bottle....

Although the Americans pretend that they do know this, fear in the face of the most daunting uncertainty is producing the most bizarre fruit. Thus, for instance, Harvard University Prof R. Fisher, in an article sounding like a parody of the Pentagon's strategic gimmicks [izyski], rightly concludes: If a war begins, it will be hard to agree on halting it and on peace. Therefore right now, in anticipation of such a war, NATO and the Warsaw Pact must jointly elaborate several mutually acceptable scenaries for a ceasefire. According to Fisher, matters will then proceed thus: At a certain level of the conflict's escalation the Washington leaders "via the hot line" would suggest to Moscow that they agree that "the standard cease-fire conditions agreed to by the Warsaw Pact and NATO in 1980 (Option B) would come into force as of 0100 tomorrow." Moscow would either agree at once or, for instance, suggest "Option D" and ultimately the conflict would be settled. The professor ends his article with the following opinion: "It is hard for all of us, particularly officers, to acknowledge that the main aim of the next war would be to end the war and that the attainment of this goal on acceptable terms would be a victory. It is even harder to imagine the joint elaboration of armistice conditions before a war has begun. As I was asked by one anxious NATO officer: 'But if we decided in advance how to end a war, why would we need to wage it?'"

Fisher does not answer this question, obviously supposing that the reader himself will realize the absurdity of the situation. But the shows which the "theater of the absurd" on the Potomac is preparing to stage are, after all, not the pranks of a perverted mind, as has been the case in Broadway theaters. The Americans' attempts to rationalize a nuclear missile war and to limit it via preset rules are leading mankind to catastrophe. They give rise to the illusion that the "limiting factors" will work. They accustom people to the idea that nothing terrible will happen, that everything will work out. They therefore create an atmosphere in which the absurd turns out to be ironclad logic and madness turns out to be reason.

It is not the Soviet Union which is threatening the United States. It is threatened by its own policy and its own strategists, who are gradually pushing the country to the brink of the abyss. After all, any war, however "limited," could serve as the fuse which would cause a universal explosion in which the United States would also perish. No one must die. That means agreement must be reached. It is precisely that which the Soviet Union has long and persistently been proposing.

RESUMPTION TO U.S.-SOVIET ARMS TALKS VIEWED

Soltan Commentary

LD252016 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] On 30 November in Geneva, Soviet and American representatives are to begin talks on limiting arms, including the types of nuclear weapons that have already been discussed in earlier negotiations. Our commentator Yuriy Soltan makes these observations:

The understanding reached is certainly a positive development. The Soviet Union takes a very serious attitude to the coming talks. It is believed here that the talks are of major importance, and that the problems on its agenda can be solved successfully given the good will of the negotiating sides.

This country has always been in favor of a dialogue, bilateral or multilateral, be it the termination of the arms race or any other international dispute. This is a policy of principle with Moscow. It has more than once offered talks to the United States and other NATO countries for limiting nuclear missiles in Europe. It was at Soviet initiative that all these problems became the subject of Soviet-American consultations starting in Geneva last October. But when the Reagan administration took office it terminated the contacts unilaterally and it required considerable effort on the part of the Soviet Union and other countries, alarmed by the nuclear arms race, to get the intractable Washington back to the negotiating table. The Soviet Union has proposed that a moratorium be imposed on the deployment of the new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe as soon as the talks start. This proposal which applies equally to the Soviet Union and NATO countries rests on the existing balance of strength on this particular type of weaponry. Needless to say, the moratorium could improve the atmosphere at the talks.

However, unfortunately the United States and other NATO countries have rejected these proposals. The coming talks in Geneva will deal with problems of reducing nuclear arms in Europe. It goes without saying, however, that the problem of limiting medium-range nuclear systems must be considered simultaneously, and in organic connection with the problem of American forward-based medium-range missiles, and with due regard for all factors that determine the strategic situation on the continent.

The Soviet Union has expressed readiness to cut the number of medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in its Western regions provided, of course, Western Europe refrains from stationing additional such weapons on its own territory. Any counter offers will be given due consideration if they are constructive in nature and do not upset the principle of equality and equal security. At the same time, as the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, has declared at the UN General Assembly, if the other side artificially rejects the talks and begins to base new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the Soviet Union will have to take steps to restore the balance.

Gratsianov on Talks

LD252156 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] As has been previously announced, last Wednesday Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, on behalf of their governments, agreed to begin talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments. These talks are scheduled to begin 30 November in Geneva. Our commentator, Nikolay Gratsianov, writes the following in this connection:

It means the resumption of negotiations on medium-range missiles in Europe, which were interrupted through the fault of the United States at the end of autumn, 1980. It took 8 long months before the Reagan administration, which came to power in January, consented to indicate a concrete date for the Soviet-American dialogue.

A far from negligible part was played in this decision by West European opinion, which has become increasingly pressing in pronouncing itself in favor of negotiations with the Soviet Union and for a revision of the notorious NATO decision, adopted in December 1979, covering the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in West Europe. Under pressure from these demands, the European allies were compelled to constantly remind Washington of its promises to begin talks on nuclear armaments in Europe.

During the Gromyko-Haig meeting, the two sides declared they would exert every effort to achieve the desired agreement during the negotiations. For the Soviet Union, this is not simply an obvious diplomatic move. Since October, 1979, that is to say well before the adoption of the NATO decision on Euromissiles, our country has not stopped issuing -- and is still issuing today -- constructive proposals on the talks which would not only consolidate parity in the field of nuclear missiles, but also would culminate in the limitation and reduction of these weapons.

This summer, during his meeting with Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Willy Brandt, Leonid Brezhnev declared himself willing to suspend the deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR on the day negotiations began on the crux of the matter -- naturally, provided the United States does not increase their equivalent missiles in Europe during the said negotiations.

On 17 September, the Soviet leader, during a conversation with the leaders of the British Labor Party, stressed that the USSR has no intention of insisting on the retention of the entire number of missiles located in its Western regions, and could agree to their reduction. This time, too, the reasonable condition made is that the question of implementing the NATO decision concerning Euromissiles should be withdrawn from the agenda.

Finally, the Soviet position on this problem was also confirmed by Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko from the rostrum of the United Nations General Assembly.

With regard to the United States, their position so far is not marked either by a concrete or by a constructive character. To quote the vivid expression used by the Soviet minister: In Washington, they are continuing to adore the same god and the unrestrained arms race, from conventional weapons down to missiles and neutron weapons. In Washington, they have no intention of renouncing a demonstration of the force of war in support of diplomacy, in an attempt to obtain a military superiority compared with the Soviet Union.

This foreign policy line scarcely facilitates the talks which are to be held in Geneva. Only a renunciation of open confrontation, of the tendency to disturb the balance of power in order to obtain unilateral advantages, only the recognition -- not in words but in deeds -- of the practices of equality and equal security, can make the Soviet-American dialogue efficacious and fruitful, can deliver the peoples of Europe from the threat of a nuclear conflict.

The Soviet Union will not need much persuading, because there is no type of armaments that it is not willing to limit or prohibit on the basis of reciprocity, in agreement with other states.

U.S. TO 'PRESSURE' FRG FOR MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD251700 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 25 Sep, TASS -- In the journalistic circles close to the Reagan administration it is asserted that the United States intends to insist on its European allies in NATO strictly follow the schedule for the deployment in Western Europe of the new U.S. cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles. West Germany is the first country at issue. Washington intends to raise the issue during the visit by the FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to the USA due in October of this year.

The U.S. side says that a delay in the deployment of the missiles in the FRG can have an unfavorable effect on the position of the other NATO countries, and for this reason the U.S. administration proposes to exert a certain amount of pressure on the FRG leaders.

London, 25 Sep, TASS -- Referring to the Soviet-American talks on arms limitations due at Geneva in November of this year, some British political watchers warn that the United States would strive to erect artificial obstacles to delay the negotiations.

The West European governments, recalls today the newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES, are concerned that they would not be able to convince the population of their countries to agree to a deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, if there is no evidence to the effect that Washington is committed to the idea of holding talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe.

Now these governments would like to know whether the attitude of the United States to such negotiations is really serious, or the consultations will be procrastinated until the new missiles make their appearance in the areas allocated for their deployment.

'URGENT' MBFR SESSION RESUMES IN VIENNA

LD252246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Correspondent Igor Charikov dispatch from Vienna]

[Excerpt] The latest, 25th, round of talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, which has the aim of drawing up practical accords regarding the reduction of the military concentrations of troops and arms in the center of the European Continent, has begun here. Finding ways of solving this problem is especially urgent now that, as a consequence of the dangerous actions of the imperialist circles, the international situation continues to be complicated, the arms race is growing and preparations are under way for the deployment of new nuclear missile weapons in West Europe, and the decision has been taken to produce neutron weapons.

U.S. CRUISE MISSILE DEPLOYMENT SCHEDULE NOTED

PM241335 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Sep 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Deployment of Cruise Missiles"]

[Text] Washington, 18 Sep -- Within the framework of the accelerated creation and deployment of new types of arms, the United States has begun installing cruise missiles on B-52 strategic bombers.

As UPI reported, citing official Pentagon circles, the first batch of 12 cruise missiles with nuclear warheads has been installed on a B-52 bomber from Griffiss Air Force Base in New York state. In all, the Air Force will have 3,418 cruise missiles in its arsenal by 1989. It is planned to begin deploying the Tomahawk cruise missile system in the Navy January 1982, and by 1989 the Navy will have received a total of 2,500 cruise missiles. It is planned to begin deploying ground-based cruise missiles in 1983. Of 560 cruise missiles of this type 464 will be deployed in West Europe on the territory of a number of NATO countries.

ACCUSATIONS ON SOVIET CHEMICAL WEAPONS 'SLANDER'

LD261712 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 26 Sep 81

[By TASS correspondent Mikhail Abelev: "Yellow Stream of Lies" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Sep, TASS -- A "yellow rain" will fall on the United States. Dissolved in its drops will be a Soviet-made chemical substance that will "bring slow agonizing death to Americans." This is the fresh invention which imperialist propaganda has used in its clamour about some "Soviet menace" to the West. The campaign of slanders against the Soviet Union, which allegedly uses chemical weapons, has been joined by high-ranking figures of the White House and the U.S. State Department, including U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. An attempt was made to provide a "scientific substantiation" for the malicious lie. As an NBC correspondent said in the company's TV-programme, claims by the State Department are based on the fact that a CIA agent brought from Southeast Asia a plant, on whose stalk only a single leaf remained. it is alleged that a chemical analysis has shown that the plant contained three toxic substances, and one of them [was] "T-2" from the "yellow rain."

The groundlessness of this fresh invention is obvious even to the U.S. press itself. At a recent press conference a spokesman for the U.S. State Department was asked to furnish facts proving Haig's claims. To an uproar of laughter from the audience the spokesman actually had to disavow this statement by his boss, by admitting that the USA has no definite facts to this score. Telling the television viewers about the mysterious "poisoned plant" the NBC correspondent said that the toxins found in it, are not rare and are produced by a fungus, which is widespread in many countries of the world. Scientists believe that this fungus, he said sarcastically, can be discovered even on the lawn outside the State Department building. The same toxic chemicals were found in recent years in foods in the American markets as cattle in the USA ate fodder affected by the fungus.

This has given the lie to the allegations by the U.S. special secret services, whose aim was to spread slanderous statements that a new toxic agent had been allegedly discovered, that is produced only in the Soviet Union and is used by it as a chemical weapon. American sources are unanimous that Alexander Haig and those who are echoing his claims needed the lies about the use of chemical weapons by the Soviet Union as a distracting manoeuvre. The aim was to distract world public attention from the disastrous consequences of the decision of the United States on the start of full-scale production of the neutron weapon. At the same time they are trying to justify themselves in the eyes of the Americans, who are indignant at the news about the production of new types of chemical weapons in the USA, the use of American biological weapons against Cuba.

The U.S. press does not conceal the fact that the USA is bringing pressure to bear on the NATO member-countries and is trying to whip up through West European mass media a slanderous campaign around the allegation that the Soviet Union uses chemical weapons. But the American press was forced to admit that Washington has failed to achieve its aims in western Europe. People do not believe this invention as there are no and can be no proofs of it.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS' ROUNDTABLE

LD271906 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 27 Sep 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with all-union radio commentator Boris Andrianov; Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the Editorial Board of NOVOYE VREMYA; and Eduard Vasilyevich Kovalev, writer on international affairs]

[Text] [Andrianov] This week, at the 36th session of the UN General Assembly, general political discussion began. In the course of it, the heads of the delegations of the member states of the United Nations are propounding the positions of their governments on the most important international problems. Truly enormous interest has been aroused by the speech of the leader of the Soviet delegation. That interest is fully justified.

Gromyko's Proposals to UN

The speech of Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, was devoted to the main task of the United Nations, preserving peace and delivering future generations from the miseries of war. That general task is clearly and precisely set out in the Charter of the organization, which was created above all for that noble purpose. Comrade Gromyko recalled this, and stressed that peace is the priceless possession of all people on earth, and the decisive prerequisite of progress in every sphere of human activity.

The participants in the present session of the General Assembly have once again seen proof that our country is making gigantic efforts for the cause of maintaining and strengthening peace. On the initiative of the Soviet Union, the United Nations has taken a great many important decisions aimed at curbing the arms race. At the present session of the general Assembly, the USSR Government has put forward a new initiative, proposing that the item Averting a Nuclear Disaster--Declaration of the UN General Assembly should be included in the agenda as being important and urgent. Our country has submitted to the international forum for examination the draft of such a document. In his letter to UN Secretary General Waldheim on this subject, Comrade Gromyko noted that the adoption of such a declaration is the minimum urgent measure that the United Nations should take to exert a restraining influence on the dangerous development of world events.

[Kovalev] Indeed, judging by the reactions of the participants in the session and the reactions of the world public, the new Soviet initiative is seen as particularly timely and relevant. It is emphasized that this Soviet proposal is very important for the whole world community in the present tense situation. The Soviet foreign minister, in the opinion of the world's press, has taken a decisive step toward outlawing nuclear war. On behalf of the Soviet Union he has put forward a draft declaration which, if approved, would proclaim that the use of nuclear weapons is a crime against humanity.

[Andrianov] Our country's new initiatives testify once again that the socialist states are genuinely peace-loving; that they are unswervingly determined to defend the laws of human morality and the high ideals of the United Nations, which are incompatible with any doctrines which regard it as permissible to be first to use nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union takes its stand in the international arena shoulder-to-shoulder with the other socialist states. This was confirmed by the recent meetings in the Crimea, where the leaders of the parties and countries of our socialist community took the opportunity to recoordinate the assessments and actions of those countries in the light of the way the world situation is developing.

Therefore, the new Soviet initiatives vividly confirm that the foreign policy of the countries of socialism has been, and remains, a policy of peace. It stems from the very nature of our social system. In the socialist countries, there are no sections of society that grow rich on war and on preparations for war, and for whom a militarist policy would be advantageous. That has been said authoritatively from the platform of the General Assembly by the leader of the Soviet delegation.

Comrade Gromyko's speech showed graphically that the Soviet Union has come to the present session with concrete proposals which are based on the program for peace in the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. These proposals have in common the single desire to create a healthier international climate and avert the threat of war. The speech of the leader of the Soviet delegation expounded with the utmost exactitude and concreteness our country's position on the most urgent problems of our time, gave a detailed analysis of the current international situation, and raised important problems. It indicated clear and practical ways of improving the situation that has arisen in the world arena. All objective observers abroad have remarked on the constructive nature of Comrade Gromyko's speech. It has also been noted that, while proposing concrete steps to improve the international situation, the leader of the Soviet delegation at the same time exposed the dangerous aspirations of the imperialists and hegemonists, who continue to whip up tension in the world.

[Kovalev] Now this problem of whipping up tension, of raising the level of confrontation between East and West is, of course, worrying a lot of people in the West and in the East. It is a cause of anxiety above all in Europe, as can be seen from statements in the European press and the utterances of representatives of the European public. For example, the British newspaper THE TIMES, analyzing the speech by our foreign minister, stresses that it reflected the concern over the growing tension in East-West relations.

Though all the organs of the mass media in Western Europe note that the Soviet foreign minister accused the United States of whipping up the arms race, fomenting international tension and subverting the basic principles of Soviet-American relations hammered out in the course of previous intense diplomatic activity, they point out at the same time that the Soviet Union, judging by Comrade Gromyko's speech, is not seeking confrontation. This is a very important observation for the West Europeans.

Also indicative, I think, is a West German television commentary which noted that the Soviet minister warned the American leadership against overestimating its own capabilities and underestimating those of others. The Soviet Union, the FRG television commentator said, has not sought and is not seeking rivalry with the United States; on the contrary, it would like to have normal businesslike relations with Washington.

Attention is also being paid in Western Europe to Comrade Gromyko's claim that U.S. foreign policy at the present time is showing a clear desire to expand the U.S. military presence wherever possible. You know that there is now a contingent of half a million American troops stationed in more than 15 countries. As Andrey Andreyevich said, the whole thing has now turned into a veritable bachanalia. This obsession, especially with setting up military bases near the frontiers of the Soviet Union and in regions adjacent to it, pervades all current U.S. policy.

Let us take as an example the situation in the Mediterranean. Here a very dangerous situation is developing. One observes a clear tendency toward an intensified militarization of the entire region.

Mediterranean Militarization

[Andrianov] Yes, indeed, large-scale naval and air maneuvers have begun to be held there more and more frequently. For example, the recent operations by the Sixth Fleet off the coast of Libya. Increasing pressure is being put on Portugal, Italy and Greece to get their governments to take a more active part in the military efforts of NATO and the United States.

[Kovalev] Yes, this problem is becoming ever more acute. The Europeans, especially in southern Europe, are now beginning to realize that all attempts by the American Government to obtain consent to build bases for Euromissiles, medium-range missiles, including bases in Italy, are an initiative that could incur a future retaliatory atomic strike at the whole country and the whole region. They are beginning to ask the question -- and it needs to be said that it's a fair question -- whether they shouldn't regard the choice by the United States of this place for building bases, in Comiso in Sicily, as pressure and whether there is a possibility of military initiatives with respect to Africa and the Near East.

Indeed, in recent months, NATO and the United States have shown an obvious desire to expand the sphere of operations of the North Atlantic Pact far south. The United States is trying to acquire new strongpoints in the Mediterranean and is dragging Spain, and dragging it unceremoniously, into NATO. All this is being presented under the label of the need to ward off the Soviet military threat, but its mythical nature is clear to any sensible person. It's an obvious deception now much favored in the West. They deceive each other. They deceive the people--their own and others. They invent something one day and put it into circulation, and the next day they're quoting it themselves.

I think it would be much more accurate to speak now of an American military threat, not only in this region but in many others. As far as the Mediterranean is concerned, there are already 199 U.S. military installations there. And apparently there will be even more. According to data provided by the U.S. information center on military problems, the Pentagon intends to set up and deploy in Western Europe more than 17,000 so-called clean nuclear warheads, in case there should be an armed conflict in the area, as they say. But this means that the population of Western Europe will be exposed to great danger.

'Near East' Issues

[Andrianov] In his speech at the session, Comrade Gromyko noted in particular the importance of making efforts toward finding settlements for conflict situations in different parts of the world. In this connection the Soviet foreign minister drew the attention of participants in the international forum to the dangerous situation in the Near East, where justice has still not been established because Israel's ruling circles persist in their policy of expansion, and influential forces outside this area are, in practice, encouraging such a course by Tel Aviv.

Furthermore, the participants in the Camp David deal have abruptly stepped up their efforts to knock together an aggressive military pact under the aegis of Washington in the Near East area. The United States, as you know, announced that it has achieved accords on extending so-called strategic cooperation. What is meant by this? Nothing other than a malicious plan envisaging active military penetration by American imperialism into an explosive area of the Near East. There is no doubt as to the anti-Arab direction of an American-Israeli military-political alliance like this. Its spearhead is aimed against progressive countries and national liberation movements in the Near East. Nevertheless, Washington is trying to justify its aggressive activities by putting out the well-worn myth of the Soviet threat which is supposedly hanging over the Arab countries in this region.

The groundlessness of conjectures like this is confirmed yet again by the resolute condemnation of the course pursued by the present Washington administration in the Arab world, even in countries like Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Kuwait and others considered to be moderate. This week, for example, King Husayn of Jordan gave an interview to the Washington POST and he rejected Washington's allegations regarding the Soviet threat to Arab countries stressing that, as the experience of the Arabs shows, the real danger comes from Israel. The king of Jordan responded critically to Washington's intention to set up a so-called strategic alliance, including the Arab countries together with Israel.

[Volskiy] Well, Boris Vasilyevich, in connection with what you are saying I would like to note, nevertheless, the following circumstance: I think it is becoming more and more clearly defined now. This is the fact that the bellicose, aggressive policy of the present American administration is starting to reach a deadlock. This is perhaps even too mild a definition, but let's not run ahead. Let us analyze instead the present situation in certain areas.

U.S. Policy in El Salvador

Well, firstly, we must of course recall the mass demonstrations against the policies of the Reagan government which we see not only in Western Europe but in the United States itself, which reminds one of the mass movement of protest against American aggression in Vietnam. The Reaganites boasted that they would stamp out, as they put it, the Vietnam syndrome and even take revenge for the defeat in Vietnam. This means above all, crush the uprising in El Salvador. During the first week that Reagan was in power, this was declared almost as the primary aim and put forward as an object-lesson for all liberation forces. And there seemed to be a definite chance of this happening, for El Salvador is a small country, situated, as everyone knows, not far from the United States and pressed to the ocean by states with dictatorial regimes.

And so, Washington started giving intensive aid to the Salvadoran junta, sending military equipment and military advisers, which is even admitted officially, and then, last week, the White House was visited by the head of the Salvadoran junta, Napoleon Duarte. He brought very sad news for the American Government. It is not known, of course, what precise expressions Duarte used in reporting to Reagan in an attempt to gain greater support for his regime, but here I shall quote the statements made by certain American officials as published in NEWSWEEK magazine: The partisans have turned out to be considerably stronger than the American military supposed. Or the following statement by the same officials: This is yet another limited war which we can hardly win. And finally, another admission. One of the people the magazine quotes says: Personally, I think that we have already lost El Salvador. Moreover, the admissions of these people are even more valuable considering that they seem to be openly concerned with attempts to crush the Salvadoran liberation movement.

[Andrianov] Dmitriy Antonovich, I think that those who talk like this are referring not only to military but to political losses. Remember that France and Mexico have already recognized the liberation organization of El Salvador as a representative political force and this exerts an ever greater influence on the situation in Central America as a whole. This is obviously not turning out advantageously for Washington.

[Volskiy] Indeed, the resistance movement has gripped not only El Salvador but also Guatemala, where General Lucas Garcia is in power. As NEWSWEEK also writes, this general appeals to Washington as an ally; only this appealing ally has broken all records in the competition for violation of human rights. He is one of the most bloodthirsty tyrants which even Central America has ever known. The death squadrons he set up annihilate not only the general's political opponents, they strive to remove everyone who could become his opponent.

But now even here the throne of the appealing ally has been shaken and the resistance movement is growing. Washington is in a panic, directly due, one must say, to the situation in Central America, and is trying to blame everything on the same old Soviet or Soviet-Cuban, as they write regarding this region, mythical threat. And in these conditions I do not think one can exclude the possibility of there even being a turn to a more dangerous and adventurist course, sliding off into a path of direct and broad intervention.

AWACS Deal

But if there is anything that restrains Washington it is primarily fear in the face of public protest and the main thing in these American plans is that there is neither enough money nor troops, because as you rightly noted, Eduard Vasilyevich, the Americans are striving to establish their military presence almost everywhere they regard as their notorious sphere of vital interests. And in particular, this applies to the Near East, which we have already mentioned today. I would just like to add one factor, that right now the American Congress is sorting out the fight regarding supplies of AWACS aviation surveillance systems to Saudi Arabia.

The Reagan government attributes great signifiance to this deal, particularly for its global strategy. If it is successfully passed through Congress, then the very plan we have been discussing today, the plan to set up a broad anti-Soviet military alliance, a kind of triangle of U.S. military presence in the Near East, including Israel and Egypt which are already involved through the Camp David treaty, and finally Saudi Arabia with its AWACS systems, will be implemented and this will allow the Americans to sit on--as they say--the entire oil-bearing zone in the Persian Gulf and a number of adjacent areas.

It looks, however, as if in this region, too, the new American Government is starting to lose its grip on everything. Everything is slipping away because in Egypt we can see an unprecedented -- since Camp David -- campaign of mass opposition to As-Sadat's policies, to which he has responded with cruel repressions. But of course these repressions can only stifle popular dissatisfaction temporarily. Apart from this, it has been confronted with the fact that Israel is trying to block the deal with Saudi Arabia, it is trying to block it not because it is afraid of this deal but because Begin wants to be the only and irreplaceable ally of the Americans and to determine their policy in the Near East to a certain extent.

[Andrianov] In Washington they are evidently seriously afraid that the AWACS planes deal with Saudi Arabia may not go through. Reports have even appeared in the press that the administration is working on an alternative strategy for the Near East, although a State Department spokesman denied this.

U.S.-Pakistani Alliance

[Volskiy] Well, maybe he did deny it, Boris Vasilyevich. But facts remain facts. At any rate they are hastening to erect new props for U.S. positions, albeit in an area to the east of the oil-producing zone of the Persian Gulf. This applies, first and foremost, to Pakistan. The government of Gen Ziaul Haq has just given its official assent to an accord which was reached somewhat earlier on supplies of U.S. arms worth $3 billion in exchange for making bases available to the United States. Well, Washington wants to obscure the issue. They are saying that the quantity of arms which they propose to give the Pakistani military regime is quite small and that the bases are not bases but something undetermined. However, the entire business is clearly only just starting and already one can see the dangerous nature of the U.S.-Pakistani alliance.

This is manifest, in particular, in the refusal of the Ziaul Haq government to respond to the constructive initiatives of Afghanistan on normalizing the situation in the region.

[Andrianov] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko's references to this in his speech to the General Assembly session are very relevant. He asked who, if not Islamabad, should be interested in the establishment of lasting peace in that region.

[Volskiy] Meanwhile, the United States, aided and abetted by Beijing, is in fact using Islamabad to hamper the establishment of such a peace. In the first place it is using it as a bridgehead for the continuation of its undeclared war against Afghanistan. In the second place, it is using it as a lever to exert pressure on India and, in due course, on Iran where, as you know, the situation is now extremely complicated, a situation which the Americans would like to exploit in order to restore their position.

'War' Against Afghanistan

[Andrianov] Dmitriy Antonovich, you touched upon the problem of the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This war is still continuing. That is well known. Moreover, imperialist propaganda is disseminating malicious slander about the events in Afghanistan, which is being echoed by the Beijing hegemonists. They are trying to represent these events as a threat to peace and stability in southwest Asia. They are resorting to these patently dirty maneuvers in the hope of distracting world public opinion from the aggressive intrigues and militaristic schemes of the imperialists and their Beijing accomplices in Asia and other continents.

The representative of official Washington also tried to crudely distort the meaning of the events in Afghanistan at the current General Assembly session. Who if not the U.S. secretary of state should know that it is the United States, in conjunction with Beijing, which is inspiring the armed aggression and other forms of interference in Afghanistan. If it were not for the undeclared war against the Afghan people, its successes in the construction of a new life would have been more impressive. This was stated by Shah Mohammad Dost, the Afghan foreign minister, in a speech from the session rostrum. He confirmed his government's readiness to hold direct talks with Pakistan and Iran in order to normalize relations with them.

This readiness is also illustrated by the fact that the Afghan delegation at the General Assembly is empowered to commence direct bilateral or trilateral talks with the delegations of Pakistan and Iran in order to discuss ways and means of finding a political settlement to the situation surrounding Afghanistan. Shah Mohammad Dost noted that the attainment of international guarantees, will make it possible to set a timetable for the withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet troops from Afghan territory through an agreement between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. The basis for a political settlement exists. It is simple. Given goodwill it can be brought to fruition. A position program on this score was set out in the declaration of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on 24 August this year. It contains a number of new constructive features which make it easier to begin the process of finding a political settlement to the international asepcts of the Afghan problem.

The main thing now is that the matter of starting a dialogue between the Government of Afghanistan and the governments of neighboring countries should be translated into practical measures on the basis of these specific and realistic proposals. He who is truly concerned about the situation in southwest Asia, who really wishes to lessen tension in that region, should seek a solution through a peaceful and constructive dialogue and not by stepping up armed interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. With arms in their hands the people of that country are defending the gains of the April revolution and their sovereign right to follow the path they have chosen.

Ties With Developing Countries

[Kovalev] During the general political discussions at the current General Assembly session, considerable attention is being paid to the problem of relations between the industrially developed states and developing countries. Representatives of the West cannot ignore this problem either. The reason is quite obvious. After all, a considerable majority of the delegations at this session in fact represent the developing countries. In their speeches the representatives of the developed capitalist states claim that the West which is the best friend of the developing countries. The speech made by Haig, the U.S. secretary of state, went roughly along those lines. From his words it transpires that the U.S. monopolies are the best allies of the developing countries. He claimed that the United States is helping poorer peoples in an unselfish way.

[Volskiy] But, of course, they can only speak of unselfishness if they want to taunt the peoples of the developing countries. Let us look at some statistics, easily the most objective form of evidence, the more so for being official U.S. statistics that can hardly be called slanted toward the developing countries. These statistics admit that during the past 10 years the clear profit derived from capital investment in the developing countries rose roughly fivefold. The U.S. capitalists are now making $4 or $5 clear profit from each dollar invested in Asia, Africa or Latin America. Even so they are still trying to pose as unselfish benefactors of the developing countries. It's ludicrous.

[Andrianov] Of course they are not allies. They are the most shameless plunderers. The transnational corporations which dominate the world capitalist market -- mostly U.S. ones of course -- dictate their own terms in economic relations with the developing countries. The discrimination practiced by the imperialists toward the young states takes many forms, but its hallmark stands out: It is economic plunder of the developing countries. The developed capitalist countries pump $120-130 billion a year out of the young states. This is an enormous sum, almost twice as large as the capital the West invests in the developing countries. So how do the Western benefactors, who have all the attributes of highwaymen, dare talk about assistance to poorer peoples, let alone unselfish assistance?

[Volskiy] All the more so as in holding forth from the General Assembly rostrum they conceal the identity of the real friends of the developing countries. Let us take another look at those statistics, at objective facts. The socialist countries are really the natural allies of the developing states. They build their relations with the developing states on an equitable and just basis. The socialist states are providing economic and technical assistance to 90 countries. Over 4,600 industrial and other projects have been, are being or will be built in those countries. One should not forget that it was the Soviet Union which orginally proposed that the military budgets of the great powers which are permanent members of the Security Council should be cut considerably so that part of the funds made available could be spent on giving assistance to young states. Naturally, this proposal did not suit Western neocolonialist circles at all and they blocked this initiative. Beijing also opposed it. In this way all these forces showed the real worth of their verbiage about concern for the future of the peoples of the young states, about their wish to respond to their just aspirations and demands and so forth.

UN Tasks

[Andrianov] The General Assembly session is discussing a multitude of problems. But in view of the current complicated international situation there is no doubt that the most important one relates to limitation of the arms race and disarmament. For this reason, particularly responsible tasks confront the forum which has gathered on East 42d Street in New York.

The General Assembly session will carry out its duty if it concentrates on those questions directly connected with the principal task of the United Nations as laid down in its Charter; the preservation of peace and international security, the promotion of solutions to existing problems by peaceful means and by talks, and the organization of cooperation between states on an equal basis.

At this point we are concluding our meeting at round table. All the best.

PRAVDA: HAIG UN SPEECH DUCKS DISARMAMENT ISSUES

PM281143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 81 p 5

[Excerpts] New York, 22 Sep (TASS) -- The general political discussion has started at the 36th UN General Assembly session. During it the presidents and foreign ministers of over 150 member states will expound their governments' positions on very important international problems. The quest for ways of reducing tension in the world, lessening the war danger, curbing the arms race and developing international cooperation -- these are the cardinal questions which are expected to occupy center stage during the forthcoming 3-week discussion.

U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig's speech was almost entirely devoted to the capitalist world's current economic difficulties and to U.S. relations with the developing countries. He called the developing states' hopes of economic aid from the West "unrealistic." Instead the secretary of state emphasized that these countries should open their doors wider to the imperialist monopolies. He totally ignored the proposals by young independent states aimed at establishing a new, just economic order in the world.

In addition, the secretary of state effectively avoided topical political problems on which the General Assembly is focusing attention, only giving a passing mention to a few of them. Since the world community has a negative view of the U.S. administration's approach to problems of war and peace and disarmament, Haig clearly avoided expounding the administration's position vis-a-vis these problems.

He did not touch on disarmament questions at all, unless you count the remark that the international community "overestimates the favorable consequences of strategic arms limitation talks." In effect he was trying to justify Washington's deliberate delaying of Soviet-American talks in this sphere, which could be an effective way of curbing the nuclear arms race. In this connection, UN circles draw attention to the fact that A. Haig did not even mention the words "disarmament" or "limitation of the arms race."

Many delegations at the General Assembly believe that the secretary of state's deliberate failure to mention topical questions relating to maintaining international peace and security is an insult to such a broad international forum and is evidence of Washington's attempts to debar the United Nations from participation in the solution of these vital problems. According to a number of delegations, Haig's speech essentially expounded the Reagan administration's concept which holds that problems of war and peace are outside the United Nations' sphere of responsibility.

The secretary of state's entire speech was clearly geared to mask Washington's course toward confrontation in international affairs. UN circles nevertheless note that literally on the eve of the opening of the General Assembly session President Reagan, Defense Secretary Weinberger and Haig himself repeatedly made up sharp militarist anti-Soviet speeches calling for an arms buildup and that they did and are still doing all they can to heat up the international situation even more.

COMMENTARY CONTRASTS GROMYKO, HAIG UN SPEECHES

LD261512 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Commentary by Moscow radio observer Viktor Yenikeyev]

[Text] The 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly continues its work in New York. Many delegates have already made their speeches. However, the speeches by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and America's Secretary of State Alexander Haig have drawn the greatest attention and had the greatest response.

Judging by what newspapers are writing, what the delegates are saying, and expressing own opinion, those were two very different speeches. As the permanent representative of the Arab Republic of Yemen at the United Nations said, the speech by Alexander Haig was a disappointment, and that is because he actually did not say a thing about pressing international problems and the questions of strengthening peace and preventing war. The New York TIMES is practically of the same opinion. It points out that Andrey Gromyko's speech is in sharp contrast to that of Alexander Haig. The American official talked almost exclusively about the economic development of the Third World countries and hardly mentioned East-West relations at all. And though the problems of the developing countries are indeed important and relations between the North and South are complicated, however the United Nations should be first of all an effective instrument of peace, and that is especially important today when the situation in the world has aggravated and when immediate efforts are required to ease international tensions. And of course, the Soviet Union and the United States could play a major role in improving the international climate.

The speech made by the American secretary of state showed, however, that he had no constructive or businesslike proposals to make. He actually did not even pronounce such words as peace, disarmament and preventing the arms race--and this was not surprising. The present American administration is openly staking on the policy from positions of strength. It evidently believes that there are more important things than peace. For instance, it believes that a limited nuclear war is possible. What is more, the unprecedented military efforts of Washington are well known.

As for the speech made by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, its main idea was that for the Soviet Union and for the Soviet people there is not a more important task on the international scene than upholding peace. And that is why, as the London TIMES pointed out, the major part of the speech was devoted to preventing the arms race and conducting talks on disarmament. What is also important, the Soviet Union is for a dialogue on all aspects of the problem of ending the arms race, and this was singled out among others by the British GUARDIAN.

Andrey Gromyko pointed out that if a policy is based on realism, it is not clashes and conflict that should be sought with other countries, even though they belong to a different social system, but a settlement of outstanding problems at the negotiating table. And this applies fully to the United States with which the Soviet Union has not wanted and does not want any confrontation, but wants normal businesslike relations.

In contrast to Haig and his pronouncements about universal welfare which is to be obtained by some unknown way, the Soviet foreign minister suggested a series of practical measures to strengthen peace and remove the threat of a nuclear war. And one should single out especially the call made to the United Nations General Assembly to adopt a declaration on preventing a nuclear war.

In a letter to Kurt Waldheim, Andrey Gromyko offered a draft of such a declaration. The new peace initiative of the Soviet Union did not seem to win popularity with the American press, to put it mildly.

On the other hand the publications in the West European countries outlined the new proposals in detail and commented expansively on them, and this is not surprising since it is in West Europe that the American administration is brandishing the neutron bomb which could start a global thermonuclear war. For the same reason, the West German GENERAL-ANZEIGER, the French LE MATIN and other newspapers stress the readiness of the Soviet Union to reach an agreement on reducing medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. It would also be well to remember that among other things the Soviet Union seeks to resume the talks on SALT II, to make progress at the Vienna talks on reducing the armed forces and armaments and to supplement measures on relaxation of political tensions with those on easing tensions in the military field.

So the list of new Soviet peace initiatives is very impressive. That is why the world press and government leaders in different countries continue discussing lively [as heard] the speech made by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

U.S. SPACE ARMS PLAN, USSR UN PROPOSAL AT ODDS

LD261526 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Gennadiy Gerasimov commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Union has proposed that concluding a treaty on banning the deployment in space of arms of any type be put on the agenda of the 36th UN General Assembly.

Such an agreement could have been the logical end of the process of the preventive demilitarization of space started in 1963, when nuclear tests in space were banned, and continued in 1967 when the deployment in space of mass destruction arms was banned. The problem is especially urgent now that the Pentagon has shown a special interest in space. American armchair strategists have already outlined theaters of military operations on the world map. In the near future they plan to divide near space into theaters of military operation, too.

The arms race is taking on another dimension and spilling over into space. Arms systems are being developed for deployment in orbit. The armchair generals are supported by politicians. They are trying to impose an American military presence on every part of the world. They inform the public of the expansion of the American military presence in Europe, Asia, the Indian Ocean and the Middle East, wherever the United States sees fit to place its own [word indistinct] vital interests. Washington has said there are such zones in space and now it is preparing to deploy American arms there. Some time ago strategists spoke of air force superiority as a decisive factor in an armed conflict. Now they say military superiority in space is of crucial importance. Militarization of space is a politically motivated way of seeking overall military superiority. It is the product of the warped mentality of military technocrats who believe that if it is possible to deploy arms in space there is no reason why they should not be deployed there.

As usual, before the man-haters made their new plans public they launched another campaign about America lagging behind the Russians, this time in space armament. The former defense secretary, Harold Brown, claimed that there was a Soviet threat from space. Similar claims are made now. It is also claimed that Americans simply must develop space armament to ensure their security.

Were it indeed so, the United States would not have objected to the Soviet proposals for ridding space of all arms and renouncing military presence there once and for all. The Soviet proposal is aimed at making space the scene of international cooperation, not confrontation.

At the general committee of the UN General Assembly the American delegate has already questioned what he called the expediency of discussing the issue in the United Nations. But the issue will be discussed and its results will show the world who really holds world peace dear and who believes that there are things more important than (?peace).

RPP: PRC UN DELEGATE SLANDERS USSR FOR U.S.

OW260248 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] Commenting on the speech delivered by Chinese delegate Zhang Wenjin at the current 36th session of the UN General Assembly, Glebov, our station observer on foreign policy issues, writes as follows:

This is the 10th UN General Assembly session the Chinese delegation has attended, so the Chinese delegate has decided to commemorate the anniversary with anti-Soviet propaganda. Even experienced diplomats have never witnessed anyone delivering such a frantic anti-Soviet speech at the United Nations. Why did he do so? Listeners, let us recall events of the past 10 years.

The 26th session of the UN General Assembly was held in the fall of 1971. The Chinese delegation attended it for the first time. When the Soviet delegate put forward a proposal for holding a world disarmament conference, it won wide support from other delegates. Only the U.S. delegate opposed the Soviet proposal and was consequently isolated. The Chinese delegate immediately came to the help of the U.S. delegate by attempting to slander the Soviet proposal. Of course, the Chinese delegate's support for the U.S. delegate did not change anything, but Washington attached great importance to the effort made by Beijing's delegate. While reflecting the opinions of some groups in the United States, the New York TIMES satisfactorily acknowledge that the Chinese delegate's opposition to the Soviet proposal had saved the United States from embarrassment and isolation.

In the past 10 years the Chinese leadership has made it clear to the U.S. imperialists that should the United States suffer a setback in the United Nations, it would not be isolated. The Americans were quick to realize that the servility of the Chinese leaders would do them a lot of good, so they quickly shifted to the Chinese delegate a large portion of the dirty work of undermining other peace-loving proposals opposed by the imperialists.

During the current UN General Assembly session, the Chinese delegate has tried every means to take actions that are favorable to the United States. Crudely attacking the clear-cut and constructive proposal of the Soviet Union, Zhang Wenjin said that the "proposal is aimed at deceiving the people of various countries" and so on and so forth. But who can be deceived? The Soviet Union proposed that the United Nations adopt, in the name of all UN member states, a declaration solemnly declaring that it is a towering crime committed against humanity by countries and state affairs activists who are the first to use nuclear weapons.

The Chinese delegates worked in one direction just as they did in the nine previous sessions of the UN General Assembly. They tried their best to slander the constructive disarmament proposals aimed at maintaining and consolidating peace. It has been increasingly apparent to the whole world that Beijing is pursuing a shameless policy of helping the U.S. imperialists, a policy of provoking a world wide nuclear war and pushing its hegemonist ambitions and demands. This policy has hurt China's international prestige. For the sake of China's national dignity, China's future and China's future generations, the Chinese people should give deep thought to Deng Xiaoping's hopeless policy.

GROMYKO SUPPORTS DPRK REUNIFICATION PLAN AT UN

SK260732 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Referring to the situation in the Far East in his recent speech at the 36th UN General Assembly, Comrade Gromyko, Politburo member of the the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet foreign minister, emphatically said the Korean question can and should be resolved peacefully, that leaving this question unsolved constitutes one of the factors of tension which persists in this region, and that an appropriate method for resolving this question is the proposal advanced by the DPRK. Alluding to this, a commentator of this radio's broadcasting station says:

Korea has been divided for 36 years. Clearly, foreign interference has been a major obstacle to reunification and a cause of tension in this region. Reflecting the long-cherished desire of all Korean people, the DPRK Government has repeatedly advanced practical proposals for a solution to the Korean question, which is stalemated.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries have supported socialist Korea'a peace-loving proposals and demanded that foreign forces be withdrawn from the southern portion of the country and that the Korean people be endowed with the right of self-determination.

Thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, progress has been made in resolving the Korean question. For instance, the notorious UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea has been dismantled. The DPRK has gained a position as a standing observer at the United Nations. As urged by the Soviet Union and socialist and developing countries, the 30th UN General Assembly in 1975 adopted a resolution demanding the withdrawal of all foreign forces from South Korea and the replacement of the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

The constructive proposal of the DPRK Government for the peaceful reunification of North and South Korea has been supported by various international documents signed by the CPSU and representatives of Soviet states. The Soviet Union's stand on the Korean question, which was reconfirmed at the 36th UN General Assembly is another expression of solidarity with the Korean people's righteous task.

GROMYKO MEETS WITH MINISTERS IN NEW YORK

French Foreign Minister

LD252305 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2153 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 26 Sep (TASS) -- A meeting has taken place here between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and C. Cheysson, French minister of foreign affairs, at which several topical international problems of interest to the Soviet Union and France, and also issues of Soviet-French cooperation, were discussed.

It was noted that in international conditions which have become more complicated, the dialogue and cooperation between the Soviet Union and France, which have a firm foundation, should continue to serve as an important factor in mutual understanding between East and West, and in strengthening security in Europe and beyond its frontiers in the interests of the Soviet and French peoples.

Certain issues which are on the agenda of the current session of the UN General Assembly were also examined.

RPP on Shamir Meeting

TA261100 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew to Israel 1800 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] As is known, a meeting was held in New York between the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and Israel at Yitzhaq Shamir's request. In the meeting, the Soviet side emphasized that Israel's current expansionist policy, which affects the rights of the Arab states and peoples, is a short-sighted one. The continued occupation of the Arab territories conquered in June 1967, preventing realization of the legitimate right of the Arab Palestinian people to establish their own state, and the realization of their other rights according to the UN resolutions, undermines Israel's own interests. Without doubt, any sensible Israeli will agree to this.

Indeed, what have the Israeli people received from their Zionist rulers equipped with the doctrine of territorial expansion and aggression? Non-recognition on the part of their Arab neighbors, frequent wars with them, the degrading role of messenger boy of American imperialism in its war against the Arab movement for national liberation. Does such a state of affairs please the Israeli people who want and are entitled to finally lead a calm life?

There is currently no peace in the Middle East. What is more, nobody can assure that the flames of a new war will not be lit. This danger will continue to hover over Israel as long as the IDF [Israeli Defense Forces] remains in the conquered Arab territories, as long as elementary national rights are denied hundreds of thousands of Palestinians who were expelled from their land and who live in miserable conditions, as long as the Arab Palestinian people are deprived of the possibility of establishing their own sovereign state. Lasting peace also requires guarantees for the security of all countries in the region and for the right to an independent and sovereign existence-- this means all the peoples of the region, including the Israeli people.

Let us examine what the Israeli people gained from the so-called peace treaty with Egypt: continued militarization, increasing dependence on the United States, rising prices and a heavier tax burden. Apparently, well-known Zionist Nahum Goldmann, was right when he said that the policy of the Begin government would solve not one problem of those facing the country. This policy would not even assure a separate peace with Egypt, and in the future would jeopardize Israel's very existence.

Indeed, many facts prove that the policy of the Likud government not only excels in short-sightedness but in absolute disregard for the true national interests of the Israeli people. These interests demand that a stop be put once and for all to aggression and occupation, that a way be sought to a just peace with the Arabs. Peace will spare Israeli children from orphanhood, Israeli women from widowhood and Israeli parents from bereavement. Peace will spare the people from a state of continuous tension, from the feeling of insecurity and fear, from wars, death and destruction. Peace will enable a significant cut in military expenditures, it will help the country free itself from dangerous subjugation to American monopolies, it will enable the solution of important social, economic and cultural problems troubling Israel.

In his meeting with Yitzhaq Shamir, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko noted that there is a way to establish a just and lasting peace in the region, a peace which will assure the right to a sovereign and secure existence to all the states in the area, including Israel. This is the way of a comprehensive settlement, for whose sake it would be appropriate, as suggested by the Soviet Union, to hold an international conference attended by all the relevant parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people. Both Arabs and Israelis need peace and the entire world community wants a just and lasting peace. The Soviet Union has been an active and persistent exception favoring a comprehensive settlement in the region because it is convinced that the Arab nations and the Israeli people can and must live in peace and security.

CONGRESSMEN MEET WITH AFGHAN INSURGENTS

LD252202 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Washington, 25 Sep, TASS -- A provocative gathering, to which representatives of Afghan counter-revolutionaries were specially brought, took place here at the building of the U.S. Congress on the initiative of the American Conservative Union which is the main support of President Reagan among the right-wing political circles of the USA. Having made malicious attacks on the policy of the Soviet Union and the legitimate Government of the DRA, the participants in the "forum," who did not conceal that they acted with the blessing of the White House, categorically demanded a sharp increase in deliveries of modern weapons of the Afghan insurgents and in the scope of the undeclared war against the DRA.

The counter-revolutionaries who were brought to Washington were busy intimidating with a "Soviet military threat" and spinning yarns as to the USSR's "conquest intentions" with regard to the oil-rich Persian Gulf and the Middle East. What they needed that for was frankly admitted by one of their leaders, a certain [Modjaddedi) who boasted that he participated in piratic inroads into the territory of Afghanistan. He said they ask that the United States give greater scope to the deliveries of weapons.

The provocative calls by the counter-revolutionaries were supported by congressmen who attended the gathering and who not only confirmed the readiness of the U.S. Congress to sanction an increase in military aid to the Afghan insurgents but also reported a concrete elaboration of such plans in Washington.

Congressman Willian Chappel stated that the Carter administration adopted a decision on the granting of aid to the insurgents in Afghanistan particularly by supplying heavy armament to them. He assured that as far as the Reagan administration is concerned, it from the very outset undertook to broaden those secret operations. Chappel directly stated that everything will be done to grant all the necessary aid to them (bandits -- note by TASS).

Another congressman, Donald Ritter, told the counter-revolutionaries that he more than once conversed on the subject of expansion of military aid to the counter-revolutionaries in Afghanistan with the Pentagon's chief Weinberger and Allen, assistant to the President on national security affairs, and can assure that the Reagan administration is on their side.

From the legislators' speeches it follows that in U.S. Congress a special committee has already been set up to deal with coordination of questions of granting aid to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries.

U.S. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LOAN TO PRC NOTED

LD251946 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 25 Sep, TASS -- The U.S. Export-Import Bank has approved two loans to China totalling 57.1 million dollars. The newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL organ of the U.S. business circles, says that it is the first time that financial assistance to Beijing is being provided by this American federal banking entity.

The decision to open the line of credit, in the words of the newspaper, has followed after President Reagan came to the conclusion that this would be in keeping with U.S. national interests.

U.S. NAVAL CREWS IN INDIAN OCEAN ON DRUGS

LD252308 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] The spokesman for the U.S. Navy has reported a fire aboard the aircraft carrier America in the Indian Ocean. The causes of the fire are being investigated. A helicopter from the aircraft carrier crashed into the sea but its crew was rescued. Numerous incidents with American warships are particularly dangerous because 70 percent of the vessels carry nuclear weapons. Many crew members and pilots regularly take drugs. The investigation of a recent disaster aboard the Nimitz aircraft carrier has established that the pilots of the plane that crashed into the deck were under the effect of drugs.

U.S. ADMISSION ON AGENT ORANGE 'SERIOUS'

LD261422 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Hanoi, 26 Sep, TASS -- The forced admission of U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services Richard Schweiker about the damage caused to human health by the "Agent Orange" defoliant, nearly 100 thousand tons of which were dropped by U.S. aircraft in Indochina during the Vietnamese adventure of the United States, is a serious charge against the U.S. military. The admission was made in connection with the publication of ever new facts confirming that among the victims of that chemical weapon were also U.S. men and officers. It was for the first time ever that Washington used war toxic chemicals on such a large scale.

The defoliant is a high toxic substance, which causes, for example, miscarriage, chromosome troubles, congenital malformation and cancer, writes Vietnamese biologist of world renown Ton Tham Tung in the newspaper VIETNAM COURIER. The toxic properties of the defoliant are manifest even with their insignificant atmospheric content. Dioxine, which is the basis of "Agent Orange" is very stable: It is not dissolved in water, it can be destroyed only at a temperature of 800 degrees centigrade, Dioxide exists in nature, without losing its toxic properties, for 20 years.

Dioxine is particularly dangerous because it gets with water into rivers, storage lakes and seas. And hence the result: Researchers have already succeeded in detecting this toxic agent in sea fish near Saigon.

When way back in 1970 the Vietnamese experts declared at international congresses about the destructive effects of dioxine on human health, U.S. representatives denied it without any sound reason, the Vietnamese scientist stressed. But presently the experiments which were carried out in Oregon state in the USA, have born out the danger of that substance to human beings. Moreover, the experiments carried out in the USA, in particular have proved that even insignificant admixtures of dioxine are a powerful cancerogenic substance.

The conclusions of the Vietnamese scientist are also borne out by the fact that a large number of cases of congenital malformation have been registered in the United States among the posterity of American men and officers, who took part in the Vietnam War. Similar cases have also been registered in children of the Australians, who took part in the "dirty war" in Vietnam.

It is obvious that the "death-carrying orange cloud" as the chemical weapon used by the Americans in Vietnam was described in that country, is a grave danger to life and health of millions of people. Washington's criminal action cannot be described only as a war-time espisode, which is already over. "Agent Orange," which was scattered over the Vietnamese soil, has already proved to be detrimental to the health of millions of people, and even now it continues poisoning life on earth.

BEIJING 'HEGEMONISM, INTERFERENCE' ASSAILED

PM241537 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Sep 81 p 3

[V. Korolev article: "'Normalization' Beijing-Style"]

[Text] Recently, trips by Chinese leaders to the countries of South and Southeast Asia have become more frequent. The visitors do not spare the smiles and sworn assurances of "friendly feelings" toward these countries. However, by all accounts these countries are not to be deceived. Beijing's neighbors do not judge its policy on its words. They require actions. The actions convincingly attest that nothing fundamentally new has occurred in Chinese policy in Asia. It remains the old policy of expansion and hegemonism and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. Perhaps this is most obvious in the example of China's relations with India.

Beijing does not tire of repeating that China is allegedly seeking the "normalization of relations" with India and is "extending the hand of friendship to Delhi." But, as the Indian press reports, right now the pro-Beijing separatists' subversive activity in the northeast of the country is assuming ever greater proportions.

Northeast India has long attracted the special attention of the Beijing rulers. Separatist rebels from the Naga and Mizo tribes which live there are active in this region. It is well known in India who directs and supports them. Camps in which separatists undergo special training have been set up on Chinese territory, in particular in the province of Yunnan. Here they are supplied with weapons. From here they are sent into India where they commit acts of sabotage and murder and sow sedition and disorder. With the help of the separatists the Chinese authorities hope to seize a part of northeast India and create a puppet state there which would further the implementation of Beijing's hegemonist plans in Asia.

An unstable situation in India's northeastern states is also necessary for Mao's heirs in order to exert pressure on India with a view to foisting on it Chinese conditions for the "settlement" of border issues. As is known, China continues to occupy about 40,000 square km of Indian territory and lays claim to another 90,000. At the same time the Beijing rulers hypocritically maintain that they cherish "friendly feelings" toward India.

Beijing's duplicity was particularly demonstrated with all clarity by the recent visit to Delhi of Foreign Minister Huang Hua. His portfolio did not contain any concrete proposals at all regarding the settlement of the territorial question. Speaking at a press conference in Delhi, Huang Hua avoided replying to the question as to whether Beijing intends to return the Indian territories occupied by them. He maintained that the border problem with India must be resolved by achieving some sort of "compromise" and not on the basis of the unconditional return to India of the lands sezied from it. Thus, the representative of the Beijing leadership once more confirmed that China is not ready to return to it India's territories illegally occupied by China.

In her turn, India's prime minister, Indira Gandhi, categorically ruled out the possibility of achieving some sort of agreement with the PRC on the basis of territorial concessions. "Before concluding some sort of agreement," she said to journalists, "it is necessary to take account of the fact that China is continuing to occupy Indian territory."

By declaring its desire to "normalize" relations with India China is vainly striving to conceal its real intentions. The Indian people, the Indian newspaper MAKKAL KURAL wrote, have not forgotten the treachery of China which, while hypocritically lauding Chinese-Indian friendship, invaded Indian territory in 1962. Now it is not only continuing to occupy the Indian lands seized as a result of the aggression but is also massing its troops along our country's northern borders, the paper pointed out. A new railroad track has been built in Tibet and is being used to deliver artillery, small arms, tanks and other weapons to the Indian borders.

Near the border with India the Chinese are equipping missile launchpads targeted against that country. In these conditions the "friendship" proposed by China can only be regarded as a screen designed to conceal Beijing's aggressive and hegemonist strivings, the MAKKAL KURAL stressed.

Another Indian newspaper -- AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA -- also points out that recently the situation around India has become considerably more complex. The paper stresses that this is the result of the strengthening military ties among China, the United States and Pakistan. Meanwhile Beijing, the paper writes indignantly, pursues a "policy of smiles" vis-a-vis India.

In this connection it is impossible not to direct special attention to the fact that Beijing's expansionist course in Asia has U.S. support. Both Beijing and Washington are interested in aggravating the situation of the Asian Continent. The "parallel interests" of Beijing and Washington are clearly displayed in their relations with Pakistan. China and the United States are turning Pakistan into a tool of their aggressive policy aimed against neighboring Asian states. This is eloquently proved by two recent visits to this country by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and U.S. Under Secretary of State James Buckley. They took place almost at the same time, one after the other.

Judging by press reports, questions of coordinating operations in the undeclared war against Afghanistan and the further arming of the Islamabad regime by Beijing were the focus of the talks between Zhao Ziyang and President of Pakistan Gen Ziaul Haq. This was also shown by the Chinese premier's visit to one of the camps near Peshawar where terrorists and saboteurs are trained for infiltration into Afghanistan. The bandits in these camps are being trained by American and Chinese instructors and are abundantly supplied with weapons. In Afghanistan they attack schools, hospitals and peasant dwellings and kill peaceful inhabitants. Zhao Ziyang has expressed solidarity with the counterrevolutionaries who are waging the struggle against the lawful Government of Afghanistan. Kabul radio declared that the aim of the Chinese premier's visit to Pakistan is to strengthen this country militarily and to bind it still more tightly to Beijing's great-power adventurist policy. In pursuing its hegemonist aims in Asia Beijing has already supplied Pakistan with over $2 billion worth of diverse weapons.

It is natural that all this arouses concern in the countries bordering Pakistan. They are especially alarmed by the Islamabad regime's nuclear ambitions, which are being fueled by Beijing and Washington. The British magazine NEW SCIENTIST writes that Pakistan is creating its own atomic bomb and will be able to test it by the end of this year in China. As the Paris weekly LE POINT reports, citing British intelligence data, a group of Pakistani specialists in the sphere of nuclear weapons has been in China since the beginning of this year, where they have been engaged in preparing for the detonation of the Pakistani atomic bomb.

As a result of Buckley's trip to Islamabad an agreement was reached on granting Pakistan American military aid. As reported earlier, Washington intended to grant Islamabad $2.5 billion. After Buckley's trip the scale of the American aid was increased to $3 billion. The United States undertook to supply Ziaul Haq with modern F-16 fighter-bombers. There is no attempt to conceal the fact that part of the funds granted to Pakistan will be used to support the Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

The newspapers of many countries see the visits of Zhao Ziyang and J. Buckley as the latest step on the path of consolidating the aggressive military and political alliance of Washington, Islamabad and Beijing. Pakistan's role in this triple alliance is perfectly clearly defined. Pakistan, U.S. President R. Reagan has said, "occupies a very important strategic position in view of what is happening in Afghanistan." Washington, together with Beijing, intends to continue to use Pakistan as a bridgehead to expand the undeclared war against the DRA and also to prepare hostile acts against other states in the region, primarily India. Delhi's independent policy is arousing increasing irritation in Washington and Beijing.

Alarm is growing in Delhi in connection with Pakistan's militarization. India protested the U.S. decision to supply Islamabad with the latest weapons. Such a reaction to Washington's and Beijing's desire to exploit Pakistan for their own aggressive ends can be observed in other Asian states too. They watched with special attention the visit of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to Beijing, where according to the press there was in particular talk of further coordinating American-Chinese subversive activities in Asia.

It is perfectly obvious that the expansion of the partnership of American imperialism and Chinese hegemonism does not promote the normalization of relations between China and its neighbors. Something else is clear. It holds an even greater threat to the security of the peoples of Asia and to universal peace.

'HIGHWAYMAN POLICY' CAUSING PRC ECONOMIC CRISIS

GF231807 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 21 September carries an unattributed commentary entitled "(?Treachery) Against the Interests of PRC Workers." The radio refers to Deng Xiaoping's remarks during recent meetings with foreign representatives in Beijing and states that he has tried to imply that the PRC has achieved its economic targets. Regardless of what Deng Xiaoping has said, the radio says: "PRC newspapers talk of unemployment, economic crises and demonstrations. Demonstrations and (?rallies) are taking place in [word indistinct] and provinces in the PRC."

Noting that the present PRC leaders are unable to deal with the situation in the country, the radio adds: "(?The budget deficit is growing. Last year's deficit totalled) 12 billion yuan. The budget deficit this year will probably be higher. Industrial production has also dropped. The output of the heavy industry sector dropped 8 percent last year. Meanwhile, [words indistinct] has dropped 10 percent. The textile industry has also suffered considerably because of an insufficient power supply and lack of funds. The industrial factories, which have been operating at a reduced capacity, are regarded as [word indistinct]. Meanwhile, the situation in the transportation sector is obvious. According to reports, nearly 30 million people are unemployed in the PRC. At least 50 million people are employed on the basis of a half-day work schedule."

Noting that instead of moving to deal with the current economic situation the Beijing leaders are engaged in strengthening the PRC militarily, the radio adds: "The PRC is in first place with regard to military matters around the world. Insofar as education is concerned, it is 90th on the list. It is listed as 100th on matters related to health conditions."

The radio further notes that the current state of affairs in the PRC is regrettable and adds that the workers and youths have been organizing protest demonstrations in Shanghai and other cities. It adds: "The main cause of the unfavorable state of affairs in the PRC is the highwayman policy of the Beijing leaders that is aimed at creating a great state -- a deviation from the basic principles of socialism. The [word indistinct] of the Beijing leaders in domestic affairs and their adoption of a highwayman policy in the international arena has forced the PRC to regress many years."

The radio concludes by claiming that the objective the Beijing leaders talk about will never be achieved and that Maoisim is totally opposed to the interests of the Chinese people.

U.S.-PAKISTAN DEAL OPENS BASES TO U.S. TROOPS

PM241337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Shirokov dispatch under the rubric "The Press Testifies": "The United States Gets Bases in Pakistan"]

[Text] Delhi, 20 Sep--The NATIONAL HERALD, a newspaper close to the Indian Government, editorializes on the further widening of the framework of the military-political deal between the United States and Pakistan--which increases international tension in South Asia still further.

Numerous delegations and groups of specialists are making shuttle trips between Washington and Islamabad. It has become known that as a result it has been decided to accelerate deliveries of F-16 American fighters to Pakistan. In exchange for this Pakistan will make military bases on its territory available to the Pentagon. The Pakistani port of Gwadar, the NATIONAL HERALD writes, will be handed over to the American Rapid Deployment Force, while the airbase at Peshawar is urgently being reequipped for use by American military aircraft.

PRAVDA Commentary

LD271340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0250 GMT 27 Sep 81

[PRAVDA commentary by Vladen Baykov: "The Slippery Road"]

[Text] The Pakistan Government has officially announced its readiness to accept the integrated military-economic aid offered by the United States worth more than $3 billion. The deal envisages supplying Pakistan in the near future with the most up-to-date U.S. weapons, including the F-16 fighter-bombers which are capable of using nuclear weapons.

The United States' generosity could cause amazement, since there is still a law in force in the United States banning aid to Pakistan as a country which is pursuing a nuclear program without the appropriate international control. But is is easy to explain this generosity. Pakistan has recently become the executor of the United States' foreign policy plans and is gradually turning into a bridgehead for implementing Washington's strategic plans in South and Southeast Asia. Supplying Pakistan with modern weapons and closing their eyes to the fact that Pakistan is carrying out a program for the manufacture of its own atomic bomb, writes the Indian weekly PATRIOT, U.S. strategists place special hope on the possibility of General Ziaul Haq granting the right to use the port at Gwadar as a military base. The Pentagon plans to use it as a base for the Rapid Deployment Force. As we can see, we are not dealing with the defense of Pakistan from some kind of external threat--which is the pretext for the deal--but with the overt use of this country in the United States' strategic plans.

The recent interview given by the head of the Pakistan regime to the weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT is proof that Islamabad is ready to obediently follow in the wake of U.S. policy. In Delhi and Kabul it is noted with concern that the rearming of Pakistan is being carried out at a time when its territory is being used more and more widely by international reaction. The United States and China are, after all, conducting an undeclared war against Afghanistan and subversive action is also being carried out against India.

The militarization of Pakistan will upset the established balance of forces, something which will without doubt produce a further exacerbation of the situation and will increase the threat to peace in the region. Indira Gandhi, head of the Indian Government, has directly accused the United States of striving to turn Pakistan into the gendarme of the region in place of Iran, and declared that the United States is showing hostility toward India because the latter does not fit in with its global strategy. The slippery path of militarization which the Pakistani leaders are inconsiderately taking is exceedingly dangerous: It is fraught with unfortunate consequences, above all for Pakistan itself.

JARUZELSKI SPEECH, SEJM RESOLUTION REPORTED

Jaruzelski Speech Cited

PM280941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 81 p 4

["W. Jaruzelski Speech"--PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Sep (TASS)--Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski made a speech at the session of the Polish Sejm containing an assessment of the socioeconomic situation in the country. Stressing that a profound crisis continues, Wojciech Jaruzelski analyzed its causes. He noted the decline in industrial and agricultural performance as well as the curtailment of the export possibilities of the Polish People's Republic.

No efforts to normalize the situation on the market, he said, will be sufficiently effective if the growth of wages and incomes is regarded in isolation from the growth in labor productivity, if an end is not put to the situation of anarchy and chaos, and if Solidarity continues to further sabotage the government's measures to take the country out of the crisis.

Speaking about the current situation, Jaruzelski pointed out that the first round of Solidarity's congress created a new politically acute situation. That situation did not come unexpectedly. For a long time we have known much--officially and unofficially, from national and foreign sources--about various designs, schemes and actions of the extremist circles of Solidarity, about their aspirations which are hostile to socialism--in the spirit of KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and of the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland. These forces are abusing the confidence of the trade union and of the millions of working people who are its members. They wish to egg it on to a political path and to use it as a battering ram to open the road to power further. The PZPR and the people's authorities do not intend to relinquish the path of socialist renovation.

The spilling out of the Polish issue onto the international scene, he said, and the interest of the imperialist extremists in seeing our country explode are increasing the scale of the threat. That is why the paramount duty is to oppose this threat, to stop the destructive processes. What is at issue now is national salvation. The position expounded by the government in its statement of September 19 is still valid. Now is really the moment of decision. Preserving the readiness to defend the socialist state, we are waiting for an answer from the leadership of Solidarity, and a change in the line decided by the first round of the congress. The future course of the country and the people depends on whether Solidarity honors its commitments contained in the agreements of 1980.

This course will depend on whether Solidarity gives up its intention to take over power and whether it complies with the country's constitutional laws. It will also depend on whether it will be able to divorce itself from the extremist initiatives and trends, to isolate itself from the enemies of socialism and to drop its anarchist slogans and actions which undermine the rule of law. This will also depend on the extent to which Solidarity displays a desire to understand the program and the efforts of the government in the pursuit of the economic reform, overcoming the crisis, significantly increasing industrial output, particularly the extraction of coal, increasing the procurement of agricultural produce and resolving other vital economic tasks.

This will also depend on the extent to which Solidarity recognizes the primary importance of the alliance with the USSR and other socialist countries, the degree to which it opposes anti-Soviet and anti-people slogans and actions, discontinues its ambiguous contacts with centers of anticommunist subversion and shows a sense of responsibility in the matter of Poland's participation in international economic cooperation.

It will also depend on the extent to which it shows understanding of the country's defense capacity and security, the nature of the guarantee of its borders fought for by the Soviet and Polish soldiers and enshrined by the Potsdam conference as well as of the need to oppose anything that jeopardizes the historic interests of the Polish People's Republic.

This is the inviolable platform on which we can build a mutual understanding, in this extraordinarily difficult time extraordinary methods of activity will be used, Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed.

We wish to see, he said, the whole of society showing understanding and supporting the authorities in their efforts to assure the observance of the rule of law and in the struggle against different disruptive activities. I have put this task before the Ministry of Interior, whose activities will, within the necessary scope, be supported by army units assigned. The deepening inactivity, the hooligan rampages, antistate and anti-Soviet actions and the ignoring of the legal and moral norms must end.

Resolution Adopted

PM281019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 81 p 5

["On the Situation in Poland"--PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Sep (TASS)--Having discussed the speech by Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, in which he appraised the socio-economic situation in the country, the republic's Sejm adopted a decision which states that the efforts made by the government and by the organs of state administration are not yielding satisfactory results and that the situation in the country continues to deteriorate. The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, the decision says, is especially disturbed by the attempts by extremist forces in Solidarity to impose on that organization aims which are outside the framework of its charter and are aimed against the principles of the socialist system. The Sejm shares the opinion of the chairman of the Council of Ministers that it is necessary to take all the measures envisaged by the law to struggle to overcome the crisis in defense of public order and the country's vital interests, and has appealed for an end to chaos.

The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic again confirms, the document stresses, that the Polish state's foreign policy will serve the cause of preserving peace, detente and international security. Therefore, the Sejm once again expresses its support for the Soviet Union's initiatives and proposals which are aimed at reducing arms and at banning the deployment in Western Europe of new types of nuclear weapons.

A sovereign socialist Poland, the decision points out, is a great historic gain for the Polish people. The principal prerequisite and guarantee for the inviolability of Polish borders and of Poland's place in the world is and will be alliance and friendship with the USSR and Poland's active participation in the community of socialist states. For the sake of these supreme interests, the Sejm comes out resolutely against any actions aimed against the Polish-Soviet alliance, against any attempts to incite an anti-Soviet mood, and against attempts at interference in the internal affairs of other socialist states.

The Sejm also adopted laws on the management of enterprises within the framework of economic reform.

Letters and resolutions continue to arrive, addressed to the PZPR Central Committee and government, which contain demands that the PZPR leadership and the Government of the Polish People's Republic take practical actions to put an end to the counterrevolutionary activities of antisocialist forces.

One such appeal takes the form of a declaration adopted by participants in Marxist-Leninist seminars which are being held in the party organizations of industrial enterprises in Katowice Voivodship.

The declaration says that the political situation in Poland has recently become acutely tense and that this situation is the result of the first stage of the Solidarity congress, at which the upperhand was seized by counterrevolutionary tendencies which are contrary to the interests of the working class and the principles of the socialist state. The so-called "Appeal to the Peoples of Eastern Europe" which was adopted by the Gdansk meeting is a provocative act directed against the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and the principles of the foreign policy of Poland.

Throughout the country, the statement says, the slander campaign being conducted by the multifarious branches of Solidarity is being intensified. These are not separte hooligan escapades but coordinated counterrevolutionary activity of the enemies of socialism, who are deeply entrenched in the ranks of Solidarity and who have seized power in many branches of the trade union association. We consider that in the situation which has arisen, the anti-Soviet tendencies are not only a manifestation of hostility toward the Soviet people, but are a concrete form of anticommunism and counterrevolution. It is the PZPR's internationalist duty to wage an effective struggle against them.

Deplorably, the anti-Soviet activity which has been unleashed over a period of many months in Poland is not being stopped by the authorities. It has also been well-known that the anti-Soviet and anticommunist propaganda carried out during this entire period, particularly by the Solidarity publishing houses, has been aimed at undermining the foundations of socialism in Poland and serving the political army of counterrevolution in ideological preparation.

We hope that the Politburo and Central Committee of the PZPR and the Government of the Polish People's Republic will resolutely rebuff the offensive of these enemies of the party, people's state and socialism. The statement stresses that it is not possible in any event to identify a line of agreement and dialogue with a capitulatory line. In any event, it must not make null and void the socialist principles of the country's state system.

It is necessary to use all existing means to defend socialism in Poland. There has been enough retreat and concession. This only leads the enemies of socialism to become more and more impudent.

The second round of the Solidarity congress opened in Gdansk today. As is well-known, the participants of the first round of the congress took an aggressive, antisocialist standpoint. At the send stage of the congress the trade union association's program activity will be considered. The steering organs of Solidarity will also be elected.

BAYBAKOV MEETS KANIA, JARUZELSKI; LEAVES POLAND

Meeting Reported

LD252131 Warsaw PAP in English 2034 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Sep (PAP)--PUWP First Secretary Stanislaw Kania and Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski today received Soviet Vice-Premier, Chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee Nikolay Baybakov here today. Discussed was further all-round development of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Delegation Leaves Poland

LD261932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] The Soviet Government delegation, headed by Nikolay Baybakov, Deputy Chairman [of the Council of Ministers] and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, left Warsaw today. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Zbigniew Madej, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

During the last day of his visit to Poland Nikolay Baybakov, accompanied by Zbigniew Madej and by Zbigniew Szalajoa, minister of mining and machine industry, visited the Kinescope works 'UNITRA-POLKOLOR' in Piaseckno.

'ANTISOCIALIST' GROUPS THREATEN POLICY SYSTEM

LD252230 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1600 GMT 25 Sep 81

[From "At a Sharp Angle" program]

[Text] Since the beginning of the so-called wave of strikes in Poland, or since August of last year, the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] leaders have attempted to place their own experts and consultants in the leadership of Solidarity. It is not even necessary to recall that those -- excuse the word -- "specialists" had and still have nothing to do with the working class. Together with other hawks among the Solidarity leadership, they have always replied no to all proposals from the government concerning the implementation of economic reforms, to all plans for leading the country out of the ever deepening crisis.

The rightwing leaders of Solidarity, through hundreds of strikes and other actions, have exhausted the country, pushing it to the brink of a national catastrophe. Production continues to fall, inflation grows, the basic commodities are lacking in the country. However, these are exactly the tactics of counterrevolutionaries who have penetrated Solidarity and who act according to the principle: the worse, the better. They channel the social dissatisfaction into the stream of anti-socialism and anti-Sovietism.

It is worth noting the fact that the principle "the worse, the better" can be seen in the total action of the leaders of the Polish counterrevolutionaries. Thus, as long ago as a year one of them, Kuron, in the so-called KSS-KOR information bulletin declared that the work of that organization must be directed toward making use of the present difficulties so as to destablize and erode the socialist system, while the new trade unions, or Solidarity, according to Kuron, should disorganize and paralyze the whole Polish economic system and impose on all management links an autonomy within which the party and the people's power would be deprived of the possibility of making decisions.

In his interview with the West German periodical DER SPIEGEL, Kuron defined Solidarity as an alternative force locked in a fight with state authority, the force which should put holy terror into the Polish socialist system. And if it is not possible? Then there is another prescription ready from another ideologue of KSS-KOR, no less a rabid enemy of socialist Poland, Michnik.

In an article under the pretentious title "The Time of Hope," Michnik says openly: "On the contrary -- and I repeat this once more -- only the burning party committees will illumine the existing picture of society." No less and no more.

It is no coincidence that in many towns and settlements unbridled rabble rousers, goaded by the KSS-KOR activists, organize attacks on militiamen. They are being slandered and prevented from carrving out their duties. Criminal elements are making use of this state of affairs. Criminality is growing, which in turn evokes justified dissatisfaction in the society with the inability of authorities to restore order.

For a long time now KSS-KOR extremists have been considering a fight for power. In every place and in every case they preach that the blow should be directed at the spot where authorities have shown weakness and helplessness, where they have taken a waiting position.

(?The recent events) show that the situation in Poland has become even more complex. The counterrevolutionary and anti-socialist forces on the eve of the second stage of the so-called Solidarity congress have finally torn off their masks and moved on to open attacks on the foundations of socialist system. As an example, it suffices to cite the above-mentioned speeches by Kuron and Michnik as well as openly fascist-inclined people like Bujak and Rulewski. Their speeches not only contain calls for moving into an open fight for power, and in practice the liquidation of the socialist system in the Polish People's Republic, but also direct demands for the removal of communists from power, blackmail and threats against them.

Not meeting with a suitable rebuttal on the part of authority, the counterrevolutionary leaders are becoming ever more insolent. They have unleashed a veritable anti-Soviet clamor, unprecedented in its degree of insolence. Anti-Soviet materials are widely published in the country. For instance, despite the ban by the Prosecutor's Office, at the Katowice foundry the Solidarity bulletin continues to appear, carrying material of sheer, pathological hatred toward the Soviet Union and Soviet-Polish friendship and cooperation.

This unleashed anti-Sovietism meets with justified indignation from every Soviet worker and all citizens of the land of the Soviets. "We are boundlessly indignant," the Magnitogorsk metallurgical works' letter to Polish workers states, "that a wave of anti-Sovietism is growing in Poland, penetrating ever deeper into all spheres of social life." [words indistinct]

The first stage of the Solidarity congress in Gdansk became (?in fact) a platform from which filthy slanders and insults against the Soviet Union could be heard all over Poland. This was in answer to all that the Soviet people have done and are still doing in the name of friendship and consolidation [konsolidacji] with the Polish people.

SOLIDARITY 'INFORMATION BUREAU' OPENING SCORED

LD251304 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 25 Sep 81

["An 'Information Bureau' or a Provocations Centre?" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Sep, TASS -- As the enemies of socialism who entrenched themselves in the top leadership of Solidarity and ever more impudently are straining after power on the shoulders of the Polish working people, more and more obvious becomes their direct connection with those Western circles which actively export counter-revolution to Poland. Further confirmation was provided by the opening in New York of the so-called information bureau of Solidarity. One of the Solidarity leaders, the head of its Bydgoszcz branch, J. Rulewski, a counter-revolutionary and a criminal who was at one time convicted for stealing and for illegally crossing the border, directly stated in this connection that Solidarity should have its own representatives abroad in order to "take care of its interest"....

What kind of "interests" do the Solidarity leaders have in the USA? About whom and what does their New York bureau intend to inform?

It is no secret that certain U.S. circles and even the U.S. Senate through their actions and statements grossly interfere in the events in Poland. Now the White House which for some time has been fired with "sentiments of friendship" towards Poland, tells the world about its "concern" over the situation in that country. Now the NATO Council session adopts a provocative programme of "support for the Polish people," at the U.S. State Department a special group has been set up and, on the administration's instructions, is working out proposals to maintain the "controlled tension" in Poland.

Interference in the affairs of the Polish People's Republic is carried out not only, so to say, along the official line. Way back last year the reactionary American trade union centre AFL-CIO -- this former empire of George Meany, a well known anticommunist and reactionary, which is closely connected with the U.S. military industrial complex and with big monopolies -- set up the so-called 'aid fund' in connection with events in Poland. The fund is managed by Brown, head of the European department of the AFL-CIO, who is a CIA agent. The "fund" is one of the main sources from which money is drawn for "support" to Solidarity -- including that for the purchase and transfer of printing and radiotelevision equipment to the leadership of the trade union association. By means of equipment the enemies of Poland stir up the anti-socialist and anti-Soviet campaign in the country. Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, stated recently that a quarter of a million dollars (!) neither more nor less has already been spent on 'aid' to Solidarity. "It is difficult to suppose that certain 'kind souls' were the first to offer their material and financial aid by chance to Solidarity," writes in this connection the Polish newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. It recalls that the "aid" comes exclusively from such organizations and centres which operate under the watchword of anti-communism and which "cordially receive" emissaries of overtly counter-revolutionary groupings the kind of KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and the Confederation of Independent Poland.

Neither is it a secret that the leaders of Solidarity who at their gathering in Gdansk urged the Poles living abroad to "actively join in the transformations in Poland" would like very much to fling the country's door open still wider for reactionary Polish emigres, many representatives of whom already today, openly or secretly, (more often than not openly) act as "consultants", "advisers", "experts" of the leadership of Solidarity. One of the leading Polish emigre centres -- an organization which calls itself Free Poland has ensconced itself precisely in the United States. That organization which openly proclaims its aim is to "fight socialism" is headed by K. Hane, an agent of the Hitlerite Abwehr and J. Rawicz-Kochanski, a CIA agent who fled Poland and who was sentenced in absentia to death in Warsaw in 1967. Are these the gentlemen who need to get some "information" from Poland? Or may be the newly-established "bureau" intends, on the contrary, to pass on "information" from them to Solidarity' headquarters?

Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the USA, points out that U.S. corporations as well as the CIA are carrying out a conspiracy against Poland and count on the destruction of socialist Poland and on undermining the positions of the socialist community. It is precisely where the threads of the conspiracy are being woven that Solidarity's "information bureau", which is now ready to operate, has ensconced itself -- the bureau from which, as ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI puts it, there remains only one step to the opening of "its own embassy".

This speaks for itself.

TRUD SCORES SOLIDARITY CONGRESS 'DEMAGOGUERY'

PM251109 Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Ye. Lvov: "Demagoguery and Provocations at the Solidarity Congress"]

[Text] The Solidarity assemblage in Gdansk has aroused profound alarm and indignation among the working class of the socialist countries. Although the gentlemen from this organization's leadership call themselves a "trade union association," there was nothing in Gdansk to suggest a trade union congress, at which the working people's vital needs are usually in the forefront.

While only recently the forces kindling anarchy and chaos in Poland camouflaged their intentions at least in part, they are now directly calling for counterrevolution. This sharp shift is no accident.

The "congress" in Gdansk began against a complex social background. The measures outlined by the Ninth PZPR Congress for emerging from the protracted crisis gave rise to hopes in society. There is a developing conviction among the people that it is not strikes, protest demonstrations and so forth which provide bread but strenuous work at plants and factories, in fields and on farms.

Those who initially believed the Solidarity leaders' promises are also having their eyes opened. This is borne out by the letters published by the Polish press.

Warsaw citizen M. Zienkiewicz writes in the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU: "In connection with the fact that Solidarity is constantly organizing new strikes and demonstrations, disorganizing the daily life of working people in Poland, I am leaving this trade union association. Sitting on the street or in the workshop doing nothing yet still receiving money for it--it may be comfortable but you cannot emerge from the crisis along that path."

"The recent statements by the National Consultative Commission," [name illegible] from Rzeszow writes in a letter, "show convincingly that the Solidarity leaders are using the grave situation in the country, in which they had a hand, to seize power."

In a situation where there is growing disillusionment with Solidarity's ability and intention to make any constructive contribution to society's development, its strategists, who have set themselves the goal of overthrowing socialism and seizing power, have decided on total confrontation with the PZPR and the government and have advanced a program for turning Solidarity into a political movement.

The "congress" organizers and orchestrators have not tired of stating that they are moved by concern "for the workers' interests." But who was representing the interests of the Polish working class at the "congress?" The workers were in the absolute minority--they totaled no more than 15 percent of the deputies. Even this handful of working people was transformed into silent walk-on characters, into a screen behind which the counterrevolutionary spectacle was played out. Solidarity staff functionaries and emissaries from the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland, represented by 120 and 70 delegates respectively, spoke for them.

The preparation of the international part of the Gdansk "congress" was eloquent enough. The representatives of rightwing reformist and revisionist international trade union organs and trade union centers from the capitalist countries enjoyed special honor among the foreign guests.

It is also indicative that a large detachment of Western correspondents, whom the organizers immediately surrounded with special attention, came to cover the work of the Gdansk "congress." Perhaps those who had it hardest were...the Polish journalists. Polish central television workers, for instance, were not even allowed into the auditorium in order to prevent the people from being given an objective unembellished picture of the "congress".

This picture was unseemly enough. The report was a model of florid demagoguery. Behind the torrent of verbiage the delegates heard no specific data on Solidarity's activity as a trade union association. With striking shamelessness and impudence the Solidarity report discredits the results of the Polish working people's socialist gains and negates the results of the Polish working class' heroic struggle. If you are to believe the report, "workers' traditions have been revived" in Poland only in the past year thanks to "independent social movements," which is what the authors of this opus consider Solidarity, the KSS-KOR and the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland to be. No errors of the past have caused Poland such material and moral harm as has the activity of the Solidarity leaders in just the past year! Acknowledging that in the past year the economy has been on the verge of collapse, the report's compilers do not blame this on those who provoked strikes and disrupted any attempts in the interests of the normalization of the situation in the country. No, they made sharp new attacks on the PZPR and the Polish Government.

They did not start discussing the report immediately. First they dragged up the notorious "Bydgoszcz incident." As the Soviet press has already reported, in March a group of young thugs from Solidarity tried to seize the voivodship people's council building in Bydgoszcz and were resisted by militia workers. The Solidarity leaders concocted an antigovernment provocation out of this incident. On 5 September another incident was inspired in Bydgoszcz surprisingly similar in internal content to the March incident. First a revolt was organized among criminals in the local jail and then unsubstantiated accusations were leveled against the militia and "strike readiness" was declared. In brief, an emotive charge was given to the discussion of the questions submitted--willy-nilly--for the "congress" agenda.

Observers noted that they have not come across any other congress in Poland or abroad where there was as much confusion as in Gdansk. But it was conscious, controlled confusion. It was necessary in order to manipulate the audience and to enable the dabblers in politics to push through resolutions which suited them.

What were the results of the first stage of the Gdansk "congress"? Not a hint of constructive participation in resolving Poland's urgent economic problems. Countless demonstrations and the desire to take the counterrevolutionary pressure to its logical conclusion--the seizure of power and the elimination of the gains of socialism. There was open talk of the need to create the conditions for the restoration of the private capitalist system. Unconstitutional attacks were made on the PZPR's leading role in the life of Polish society.

A central issue at the Gdansk "congress" was the question of "self-management." Solidarity also steered this question onto a purely political plane.

The substance of the idea elaborated by the trade union association's "advisers" is to undermine the foundations of the socialist method of production, eliminate ownership by the whole people and transform it into group ownership. This must be done not for the sake of overcoming the crisis, but in order to overthrow the existing system.

The "congress" devoted much time to plans for establishing control over the mass media, above all radio and television. There was discussion of methods of taking over the army, the militia and the courts, taking control of foreign trade, infiltrating the education and instruction system and taking over the elected organs.

The "congress" participants expressed their hostility toward the profound traditions of friendship and cooperation which link Polish workers with the working people of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries and discounted all-round business and creative ties between our trade unions. In causing a split in the Polish trade union movement and striving to direct it onto the path of the betrayal of socialism's ideals and to turn it into imperialism's Trojan horse, the Solidarity adventurers and provocateurs made it their intention to extend all this beyong the bounds of Poland. They pushed through an unprecedentedly cynical so-called "appeal to the peoples of Eastern Europe," fabricated under the dictation of imperialist subversive centers and the special services of Western states.

The provocation from Gdansk aroused indignation among workers in socialist countries. "Solidarity's activity," a resolution adopted by working people at Prague's CKD-Sokolovo diesel locomotive plant says, "is permeated with hostility toward socialism, the working class, progress and peace. The delegates to the so-called congress in Gdansk come out against their own working class, and are even trying to teach us a lesson. We say a resolute 'no' to their provocative appeal!" Similar letters have been sent to the Polish working people by the collectives of the Moscow Likhachev truck plant, the Kama truck plant, the Kirov and Minsk tractor plants and other USSR enterprises.

Donning the garb of "friends of the people," the rabid counterrevolutionaries and political rogues went so far as to reject a draft resolution submitted for discussion which called for the stepping up of the struggle for disarmament. Here the main argument advanced against the document was that the "appeal" was allegedly written in the "old style," as if words about peace could become outmoded for the long-suffering Polish people, who have shed so much blood for the right to live peacefully and happily in their mother-land...! What unheard-of disregard for the most cherished aspirations of millions of ordinary people and for their desire for peaceful, creative labor!

If anyone was in any doubt, before this September, as to the true face of Solidarity's counterrevolutionary ruling clique, the first stage of the Gdansk "congress" has finally dispelled those doubts. Today it is more evident than ever that for these figures the sign of the trade union association has hitherto served as a cover for work in rallying all antisocialist forces and for the antistate activity of "quiet" counterrevolution. They have now decided that the time has come for the decisive struggle for power--and it is no accident that arguments can be heard increasingly frequently about "transforming" the trade union association into some kind of "opposition political movement" and about the need to create on this basis a political party preaching antisocialist and anti-Soviet ideals.

One would like to believe [khotelos by verit] that the Polish working class has the strength and determination to defend its socialist gains and uphold the class nature of the trade union movement. In this Polish working people can always count on the mighty solidarity and support of the Soviet people and the entire socialist community.

'ANTISOCIALIST' CONCERT IN GDANSK CRITICIZED

PM251105 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 22 Sep 81 p 7

[Special dispatch from TASS correspondent A. Potemkin for SOVETSKAYA KULTURA: "Western Gold and Solidarity's Gag: The Enemies of Socialism Have a Field Day"]

[Text] Warsaw--The fame of the Gdansk suburb of Sopot has spread far beyond Poland's borders. The huge Lesna Opera open-air auditorium located there is well known to Soviet television viewers and to the many lovers of popular songs who this year were again looking forward to the Sopot international festival. The sense of regret with which the news of the cancellation of this song festival bringing together the finest performers from many different countries was received both here and abroad is, therefore, understandable. Such a decision, prompted by the considerable difficulties besetting the country and by the shortage of facilities for staging the festival, was a tough one for the local authorities to make.

It transpired, however, that there were people in Gdansk who had made up their minds to use their hometown's fame as a song festival venue for their own sordid ends. Those who by organizing strikes since the start of August 1980 have brought quite a different kind of fame to Gdansk, have a different understanding of the role of songs in people's lives. In an effort to make art serve their own unseemly ends they purposefully and consistently engineered yet another provocation against socialism.

Posters advertising "a review of honest songs," "banned songs" and "a festival of real songs" bearing, needless to say, the emblem of the Solidarity trade union, went on display at the end of August in the streets of Gdansk and other Polish cities. "Totally honest songwriters and performers," as the publicity always proclaimed, decided on the Oliwia Hall, just a stone's throw from the Lesna Opera in the Gdansk suburb of Oliwia, as the venue for their performances. Within just a few days of the "honest review" the Oliwia Hall was to rise still higher in the ranks of "world fame" by hosting the Solidarity congress, which was held in a climate of antisocialist and anti-Soviet hysteria.

The "review" organizers tried as hard as they could to show that the country's art in previous years was all false, usurping the right to be the sole and unquestionable judges of what is beautiful and hurling at the audience all the filth and malice accumulated over the years by the enemies of socialist Poland and socialism. Their artistic doctrine is to replace art with the most vulgar, bottom-of-the-barrel trash and downright profanity in order to please Solidarity's political schemers.

"Slavonic kissers" and "Red asses" are the most repeatable and, you might say, genteel of the epithets in the lyrics of the "ballad" with the catchy title "The Golden Gag," which won the top award. Also unprintable are the "poetic terms" and gestures of another "victory"--a certain J. Zwozniak--for the use of which in a public place he would simply have been charged with hooliganism in other countries.

For three days solid, or rather three nights solid, since for some reason or another the "honest bards" felt nighttime was best for them, there were hits about "Soviet camps" and "Soviet aggression," obscenities about the PZPR, gibes at the socialist system and insulting attacks against the Soviet Union and the achievements of People's Poland.

Only one of the performers was unanimously judged by the hack reviewers of Solidarity's gutter leaflets and other "independent" periodicals to be "artistically the weakest": He had tried to sing about work to his audience and to urge them to be creative and calm.

Poland's past and present leaders were bombarded with obscenities from heavy-caliber guns. The "defenders of real worker interests"--and both the performers and the inspirers of the Gdansk "review" from extremist Solidarity circles particularly like to dress up in these clothes--lambasted with particular gusto the worker A. Siwak, one of the country's honored construction workers and a member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee.

Instead of art, the politickers pushing Solidarity onto the path of dangerous adventures presented the audience in Gdansk with an unfettered orgy of antisocialism. Even one of the born scribblers in the service of the political gamblers was forced to admit the lack of talent among the participants in the "review" in the bulletin of this trade union's Gdansk branch. "It is to me a sad fact," he wrote, "that the public fell for cheap methods.... All that mattered to them was that the text should be 'anti.' It cannot be helped that there's no arguing about tastes."

Indeed, just who could argue about tastes in the Oliwia Hall if the seats for the guests of honor were occupied by the leaders of motley subversive grouping, including such an odious figure as A. Michnik of the overtly counterrevolutionary grouping of the Social Self-Defense Committee--Workers Defense Committee? The tickets, which cost up to 1,000 zlotys, were virtually out of the reach of working people. Why should the organizers of the "review of honest songs" argue about tastes if the purpose of such a function was precisely to fan hatred for socialism, for Poland's neighbors and for all the good that has been done over the years of socialist building? The "review's producers did not even stop at strewing the floor of the hall with newspapers of the fraternal countries reporting the truth about Solidarity, so that the participants in this orgy should trample them underfoot.

It is impossible to disagree with the assessment of the Polish newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, which wrote: "This function was a mixture of theatrical nonsense, boorishness and a lack of elementary political thought. It was an insult to Poles and to Poland's neighbors and allies. A barefaced political provocation was carried out under the guise of a show."

It was no surprise that the organizers opened the "cultural" program of the Solidarity congress precisely with a concert by the "winners" of this jamboree in an endeavor to put the delegates in an antisocialist and anti-Soviet frame of mind. Sparing no expense (we know where they get the money--from the funds of Western special services, it is precisely this organization which is distributing tape cassettes of recordings made at the "review." It is very significant that A. Wajda, chairman of the Union of Polish Cinematographers, who has slipped completely into the mire of socialism's enemies, assumed honorary patronage of this anti-Polish function.

It is a perplexing fact that after the Gdansk "review" this bacchanalia of dirt and antisocialist fabrications going under the name of "concerts of the subculture of the young" was allowed onto the Polish capital's central stage--into the Hall of Congresses. Perhaps figures from Solidarity are hoping that they can gag the mouth of genuine Polish art with the help of Western gold. Only they are reckoning on this in vain.

SOLIDARITY SUPPORTERS, INTENTIONS VIEWED

AU251409 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 23 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by APN commentator A. Chibisov: "Solidarity's Shareholders"]

[Text] The second part of the "Solidarity" congress is to begin in Gdansk in a few days. Its first part provided a clear-cut answer to only one question -- what are the leaders of this trade union striving for, what are they after? Is it the stabilization of the domestic situation in the Polish People's Republic? The PZPR, the government and all healthy forces of society are striving for that. Or is it destabilization, confrontation, extremism and blackmail?

The Gdansk congress, which was nothing but an antisocialist rally, chose an antistate and antisocialist line. With that the leadership of the trade union reaffirmed its course leading to a confrontation, to power struggle and to fanning political and economic tension in Poland. Moreover, some officials of the leadership made statements which are at variance with the foreign policy of the Polish socialist state, and then -- at the very end of the first part of the congress -- the so-called "message to the nations of Eastern Europe" was adopted. That is an obvious, overt interference in the affairs of the socialist countries united with Poland by fraternal ties. This is how the working people of the USSR, Czecholsovakia, Hungary and other socialist states assessed that action of the Gdansk rally.

"Solidarity's" leading representatives have not only usurped the absolute right to assess Polish domestic political affairs, but also the right to preach to the peoples of independent states. What is involved here is, in essence, the export of counterrevolution and anarchy to the public and economic sphere aimed at subverting the social system which those countries themselves chose.

From this the question emerges of whether a trade union has the right to foist its views upon the sovereign people of other countries. The answer is clear. No one has given such a right to anybody. Thus it is clear that the trade union has outgrown the trade union framework and changed into a political organization fighting against socialism (judging by the speeches of many delegates at the congress, they are no longer satisfied with the role of leaders of a trade union organization because they want more!).

What is "Solidarity"? This is the fundamental question, posed in light of the latest events, which is not only important for assessing the documents of the Gdansk congress, but also for assessing the role which the leaders of this organization are assuming -- and not only in matters of domestic-political character, but also as regards the affairs of the entire socialist community.

This really involves only the leaders because they do not care at all about their demagoguery about democracy and equal rights and have usurped the right to everything: to information, power and to the trade union money box as well. The ordinary members of this so-called trade union are, in essence, completely cut off from participation in the decision-making; they have also been deprived of the right to attend the Gdansk congress, at which the overwhelming majority of delegates came from the ranks of well-paid workers [pracovnici] of the "Solidarity" apparatus.

"If we consider," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote, "that 92 percent of the delegates are paid functionaries and only 70 delegates are trade unionists, working freely and voluntarily, it is very difficult to see the congress as really representative of all working people, especially workers, or even as only a platform of all "Solidarity" members."

What sort of an organization is it, then?

A comparison is not really possible here. Nevertheless, let us try to look at "Solidarity" as a shareholding company of professional fighters against socialism and of anti-Sovietists, which -- actively employing demagoguery, speculation, slogans and provocative attractions -- has launched into its ranks honest workers who wanted to combat not socialism, but its deformations and shortcomings.

All shareholding companies, if we stick to this analogy, must have shareholders, and especially those whose hands hold the controlling group of shares. It is no secret that officials of the illegal KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and KPN [Committee for an Independent Poland] antisocialist organizations were present at "Solidarity's" birth, and they are still arguing about who deserves more credit for that. They wanted precisely (and they were not and are not hiding their plans) to misuse "Solidarity" as a weapon to seize power in Poland. Leszek Moczulski, the oft-investigated leader of the KPN, only a year ago was declaring that the "free trade unions are only the first stage of an organization of all Poles for the struggle against the communist regime." As the "final goal," he depicted the "liberation of Poland from Russian domination and the liquidation of communist dictatorship." The rabid anti-Sovietism and antisocialism of this kind -- in other words, the betrayal of the interests of many millions of the Polish people -- served the extremist "Solidarity" leaders as the foundation of their arsenal. The KSS-KOR, to which such views are no longer alien, and the KPN continue to maintain their influence in "Solidarity's" leadership. Their representatives are even finding their way into controlling bodies. They act as advisers who not only recommend, but from time to time even urge the adoption of decisions which suit them. It is only natural that at the Gdansk congress the representatives of these main shareholders (KSS-KOR and KPN) constituted almost a quarter of the delegates (190 persons).

Let us imagine another important "Solidarity" shareholder -- the American AFL-CIO. Here is a comparison with a shareholding company that is more than correct because already on 4 September 1980 the AFL-CIO set up the "aid foundation for Polish workers," which had $140,000 at its disposal at the end of that year, an amount which was only for "Solidarity." The sum is much larger now. Thanks to the AFL-CIO's influence in the ICFTU and additional $120,000 were withdrawn from the funds of trade unions in the FRG, France, Austria as well as the United States (other trade unions). AFL-CIO Chairman Kirkland declared recently that the AFL-CIO has "constant contact with 'Solidarity,' for which we collected $300,000." That constitutes direct funding of "Solidarity's" antistate activity. Recently, its leaders began talking about getting their own radio and television center. A lot of money is needed for something like that. But apparently the investments of the shareholders of the reactionary Western trade unions are solid enough to be able to consider such plans.

In the collected articles and documents entitled "Diversion Against the Polish People's Republic" recently published by the progressive FRG publishing house of Rote Blaetter, it is possible to sufficiently clearly trace the connections between "Solidarity" and its Western shareholders. In the first place, the publication points out the facts about direct money transfers to the leaders of antisocialist forces. A. Dravicz, one of the KSS activists, attests that at the time of its inception (1976), the organization could afford to stage "actions to help workers" costing 3,251,300 zlotys.

Infamous Western political leaders, such as Franz-Josef Strauss, are also manifesting active solidarity with "Solidarity." "He takes off his hat to the Polish workers," and in a letter to Heinz-Oskar Vetter, chairman of the German Trade Unions Association (DGB), he asks that "all possible organizational and material assistance be extended to Poland to establish free trade unions." He personally has invested a five-figure sum in it.

"Solidarity" also has shareholders of the second rank who themselves are dependent on intelligence services and thus cannot extend material assistance, only moral support and advice. But this is total advice. One of these is the diversionary "Radio Free Europe," which, for a long time before the founding of "Solidarity's" more active and more diversified publications, played the role of contact, mediator and organizational center by broadcasting KSS-KOR's instructions. Moreover, Jacek Kuron, one of the leading KSS-KOR officials, was consulted -- not gratis, of course -- on all materials concerning Poland, in one way or another, in the broadcasts.

During the entire duration of the Polish crisis, and this still applies today, it is possible to note in the broadcasts of the Western radios obvious attempts to manipulate the Polish listeners and steer the development of events; they are urging strikes, attacks on PZPR activists or representatives of state bodies, and a change in the existing power and controlling bodies. Free Europe received more money recently, and its budget amounts to $85 million.

The Western press has also distinguished itself in propagating "Solidarity's" program. This applies not only to the reactionary FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE and DIE WELT, but also to DER SPIEGEL, which especially in the closing months of 1980 published KSS-KOR programmatic materials (articles by J. Kuron, A. Michnik and by many others), calling for a struggle against the PZPR and the socialist state in the Polish People's Republic.

The list of "Solidarity's" shareholders could go on and on. One thing that certainly should not be forgotten is that Secretary of State A. Haig -- in an interview with the Washington POST -- said that the extremist circles within "Solidarity" can count on the Reagan administration's support.

In the West, "Solidarity" is already being looked upon not only as a bridgehead won for an attack on socialism in Poland, but also as a factor for possibly influencing the peoples of other socialist countries. That explains the adoption of the so-called "message to the peoples of Eastern Europe" at the first part of the Gdansk congress. The initiators of this deed not only insulted their own people, but every working man who has learned to know socialism not only by hearing about it, but who has devoted all his energy to it. They insulted the memory of millions fallen in the struggle for a new life.

All people of good will, all true friends and allies of socialist Poland stand on the side of those who are fighting for the defense of the interests of socialism in a fraternal country.

SHEVARDNADZE TOURS HUNGARIAN COOPERATIVE

LD242330 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Budapest, 24 Sep (TASS)--A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee and delegate to the USSR Supreme Soviet, which is in Hungary on an official friendly visit, today visited the production cooperative Red Star in Hajdu-Bihar County -- one of the leading agricultural enterprises of Hungary.

E.A. Shevardnadze thanked his hosts for their cordial welcome, and warmly congratulated the collective on its high productive achievements. He noted that great interest is taken in the USSR in the rich experience amassed in Hungary in the sphere of agriculture. The value of that experience was especially stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress by L.I. Brezhnev, who called on communists and all Soviet people to study more attentively and utilize more broadly the experience of the fraternal countries.

The members of the delegation wished the communists and all the members of the Red Star agricultural cooperative new labor achievements in fulfilling the tasks set by the 12th MSZMP Congress.

MITTERRAND ON DOMESTIC, WORLD POLICIES

LD251654 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 25 Sep, TASS -- President Francois Mitterrand of the French Republic held a press-conference, the first one after his election as the head of state, at the Elysee Palace. In the preliminary statement read out by him and in the answers to questions the president touched upon the main aspects of home policy, mainly in the economic and social fields, as well as on a number of international problems.

Speaking of the problems of the country's economic development, Francois Mitterrand pointed out that the aim has been set to seek a three-per cent increment in industrial production in 1982 but remarked that that would be however, difficult to achieve. He went on to say that the government considers it its main aim to combat unemployment and inflation which bear heavily on the life of the French people. Many French people, he stated, have been 'literally taken by the throat' by the price-rise which will reach 14 per cent this year. The president emphasised the importance of the current nationalisation of a number of major industrial groups and credit banks. The phenomena of accumulation and concentration of capital and the acquirement of transnational character by it, he pointed out, compel me to consider it just and necessary that enterprises which have turned into monopolies or seek that enterprises which have turned into monopolies or seek that be nationalised and not possess economic and consequently, political power which enables them to disregard solutions which meet national interests.

Moving onto the international part, Francois Mitterrand touched upon the situation in El Salvador. The joint Franco-Mexican statement, he said, is a kind of demarche which was made by Mexico and France with a view to showing that it is necessary that genocide in El Salvador be done away with, and that to achieve that it is utterly necessary to recognize the reality of the people's movements which come out against the junta.

He pointed out that France intends to devote special attention to its relations with the developing countries. At present, he said, 600 million men, women and particularly children in the developing countries live in utter poverty and by the end of this century their number may grow up to a milliard. France therefore comes out in favour of new, more acceptable international economic relations including a real stabilisation of the prices of raw materials.

Touching upon East-West relations, Francois Mitterrand stressed that the Soviet Union, in his view, has no "bellicose", "aggresive" intentions. "This is a great people who suffered so much during the war," he emphasized.

The president stated that France wants to maintain mutually advantageous relations with the Soviet Union and the Countries of Eastern Europe. I do not forget the long-standing friendship which links the peoples of those countries with our people, he said. I shall make every effort to secure that the friendship be preserved and, if necessary strengthened. Francois Mitterrand expressed the conviction that the real strategic balance will keep on in the world at least till 1984-1985. But at the same time, contrary to facts, he tried with reference to assertions by U.S. leaders, to present the case in such a way as if the Soviet Union seeks military superiority. Proceeding from the absurd supposition that the Soviet Union and its allies may get 'means which make it possilbe to establish domination over the world in a matter of instants', Francois Mitterrand virtually supported the U.S. intention to upset the now existing strategic balance and to seek military superiority, and justified measures of military character which, as he said, will be urgently taken by the West. He explained his stand in this way: "I belong to a definite camp and a system of forces and I am not going to change them."

During the press-conference the president confirmed that the "research work on the neutron bomb is going on in France", and that "we even moved far ahead in this research." However, according to him, France does not see a need of using neutron weapons now and therefore will not produce them.

Touching upon the problems of the Middle East, Francois Mitterrand said that it is necessary that "the Palestinian people possess territory which would be or become again its homeland on which it would build state structures at its own discretion."

NATO'S PORTUGAL PLANS INCLUDE 'SIGNIFICANT ROLE'

LD252252 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1452 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] London, 25 Sep (TASS)--Recently, the NATO bloc has sharply increased its activity in the eastern Atlantic and in doing so, Portugal has been assigned a significant role. NATO has allocated large sums to modernize the Portuguese Army. The armed forces of this country recently gained 20 U.S. A-7a fighter-bombers and 3 frigates which were built in the Netherlands. Talks are going on about the delivery to Portugal of the British Lynx helicopters, which are fitted with sea-skua missiles.

Now the NATO bloc intends to build a major military base on the island of Porto Santo in the Madeira Islands, which belong to Portugal. This is reported by THE DAILY TELEGRAPH. The plans which have been worked out, writes the paper, envisage an extension of the existing airstrip for heavy military aircraft and also the construction of special moorings.

NATO activity in the eastern Atlantic is proof of the attempts of NATO chiefs to establish their rule in this area of the world, where important sea lanes from Europe to America and Africa intersect.

COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED WITH SWEDEN

LD251204 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1425 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Stockholm, 24 Sep (TASS)--A session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Swedish Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held here 21-24 September. The Soviet delegation at the commission's meeting was headed by Yuriy Brezhnev, USSR first deputy minister for foreign trade, and the Swedish delegation by Nils Asling, the Swedish industry minister. Mikhail Yakovlev, the Soviet ambassador in Sweden, and Carl de Greer, the Swedish ambassador in the USSR, took part in the commission's work.

Trade between the two countries was comprehensively examined at the session. It was noted that this cooperation is becoming more active and that the intergovernmental commission is playing an important role in the development of economic, scientific and technical ties between the Soviet Union and Sweden.

A long-term program for the development of economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Sweden during 1981-90 was signed during the session. The program was signed by Yuriy Brezhnev and Nils Asling on behalf of their respective governments. The program envisages a further expansion of trade and the development of industrial, scientific, technical and other types and forms of cooperation between the USSR and Sweden.

Yuriy Brezhnev, the USSR first deputy minister for foreign trade, who was heading the Soviet delegation, had a meeting with Bjorn Molin, the Swedish commerce minister. During their conversation they discussed a wide range of questions relating to Soviet-Swedish trade.

A protocol on the results of the session was signed. The next session of the commission will take place in 1982 in the Soviet Union.

ECONOMIC TIES, COOPERATION WITH SYRIA LAUDED

PM251103 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 10 Sep 81 p 3

[Yu, Borisov, V. Chemodin dispatch: "Fruits of Cooperation"]

[Text] Damascus --Syria's people are living under conditions of unceasing Israeli aggression, continuing Tel Aviv military occupation of lands which have been Syrian from time immemorial and a generaly sharp increase in tension in the region caused by U.S. imperialist circles' intensified intrigues here. The country must not only create but also defend itself, spending a large part of the national income on defense needs.

The fruits of the equitable and mutally beneficial cooperation between two friendly countries, the USSR and Syria, are considerable. The Euphrates hyrotechnical complex, standard-bearer among Soviet-Syrian economic contacts, has now acquired national significance and became a major base for the republic's economic growth. Since it came into operation it has given the country 12.5 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity. The huge Euphrates dam, representing excavation work equal to 18 of Egypts Cheops pyramids, has eliminated the threat of flooding. The Al-Asad reservoir built here has created favorable potential for irrigating 540,000 hectares of land and expanding the sown area of cotton, grain and other agricultural crops so necessary to Syria.

From the city of Ath-Thawrah, where the complex is located, the slender masts bearing on their shoulders 1,670 km of high voltage power transmission lines have begun to "stride" across the entire country. The electricity generated at (Tabk) is intended not only for Syria's central regions, where the greater part of the country's population lives and the main bulk of its economic enterprises is concentrated, but is being sent east--where oil is being extracted--and is being "exported" to Lebanon and Jordan.

Broad, new horizons are opening here in the irrigation and water resources construction sphere. This is of considerable significance to Syria since, despite the industrialization process being carried out, it remains an agrarian country striving to raise the standard of agricultural production. To this end the lion's share of the planning and exploration work has been done and the construction of the primary projects for irrigating the adjoining 50,000 hectares of western Meskene land has begun with Soviet assistance.

Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria in the sphere of developing the oil industry has continued for nearly 20 years. As a result of the geological and exploration work performed with the USSR's assistance, oil deposits have been discovered in northeastern Syria, and general geological areas of oil have been defined, that is, the foundation has been laid for beginning to extract oil on a commercial scale. Syria not only fully meets its own domestic needs not but also exports oil to other countries.

Soviet-Syrian cooperation is developing successfully in the transportation construction sphere. The Soviet Union is assisting in the planning, building and rebuilding of 1,400 km of railroad. Considerably important to Syria are the 760 km Al-Qamishli-Al-Ladhiqiyah and the 300 km Tartus-'Akkari-Homs-(Mkhin)-Palmyra phosphate mine railroads, built with USSR assistance. The operation of these main lines will be of great economic value to the Syrian economy.

The USSR is giving Syria technical assistance in expanding the Al Ladhiqiyah seaport for a freight turnover of up to 7 million tons annually, which is of great significance for developing Syria's foreign economic ties, and in building four bridges across the Euphrates, two of which have already been commissioned. Soviet experts are generously conveying their rich experience to the Syrian friends in the process of joint work at the cooperation projects.

During the years of cooperation, over 32,000 skilled Syrian workers and engineering and technical workers have been trained at the workplaces, at training centers built with Soviet assistance and at higher and secondary educational establishments. Many Syrian specialists have undergone training and preparation at Soviet enterprises and construction projects. Soviet organizations are assisting in setting up the Aleppo railroad training center and a number of secondary technical educational establishments.

All this undoubtedly helps to consolidate the country's state sector, which is playing a fundamental role in the process of industrializing the country and in setting up a modern, multisector economy. These main avenues of Syria's economic development are confirmed by the targets of the latest 5-year plan recently approved by the Syrian leadership and of the continuing course toward setting up an independent economy.

The Syrian Arab Republic's economic achievements and fruitful Soviet-Syrian cooperation are being reflected these days in the work of the 28th Damascus international fair. The stream of people keeps flowing here from morning till late evening. The Syrian display, richly represented at the fair, is a review of the republic's achievements. The Soviet pavilion, whose main sections also recount Soviet-Syrian cooperation, is causing particular interest among the capital's inhabitants and their numerous guests. This year's Soviet exhibition is not quite the usual one. Its leading theme is the 10th anniversary of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration. Displaying its cooperation with Syria against this backdrop, the Soviet Union is representing CEMA.

The fair is of considerable political significance to Syria. Damascus is gradually being transformed into the Near East focal point of those international trade routes built on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and noninterference in internal affairs. Syria's desire to comprehensively develop and strengthen trade and economic ties with various states of the world is evidence of the republic's peace-loving aspirations.

RPP ON IMPERIALIST THREAT TO SAUDIS, ISLAM

LD252244 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Saudi Arabia celebrated the anniversary of the founding of the state and, on the same day, the Wahhabites [the ruling Saudi dynasty] paid tribute to the memory of King Abd al-'Aziz ibn Sa'ud, under whose leadership the country defended its independence and territorial integrity against the encroachments of British colonialists.

However, it should be noted that certain circles in Riyadh have tried to confer on this national day a significance far removed from the struggle waged against imperialism by the founders of the Wahhabite Kingdom. As a matter of fact, an appeal to the nation was concocted inside the walls of the royal palace urging the Muslims of Saudi Arabia and other countries to unite under the banner of God and to fight atheists and communists.

As is known, Arab reaction takes advantage of such calls in order to undermine relations between the Arab states and the socialist countries. But there is little in common between this reaction and the line that 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Sa'ud urged present Saudi leaders to follow. Quite naturally, King 'Abd al-'Aziz was a Muslim, a believer in God, but he grasped the importance of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia where the peoples, under the banner of communist ideas, overthrew the regime of repression and injustice, halted the attack of 14 imperialist states and built the first socialist state in the world where there is no room for either the exploitation of many by man or for national disputes.

King 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Sa'ud considered this event, quite rightly, as the emergence on the international political map of a state that constitutes a great citadel for the struggle of peoples for independence, capable of helping his country safeguard its sovereignty. For this reason, he established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union in February, 1962. [date as heard]

Naturally the fareseeing late king did not forget the moral conflict between atheism and religion. But, on the other hand, he was aware that spreading such a conflict in international relations meant admitting to the weakness of his ideological positions. [sentence as heard] He also realized that quite different, other forces -- and not atheism and communism -- posed a threat to Saudi Arabia. Such a threat came from British colonialism but now it comes from American imperialism and its allies who have massed a huge armada off the shores of the Arab Peninsula, who have drawn up plans to seize Saudi oilfields, and who protected the Israeli aggressors who desecrated Islamic sanctities in Jerusalem.

It is quite usual for these real enemies of the Muslims to make speeches full of spiritual feelings, while their deeds clearly show that they do not believe in God and that the only thing they worship is the money plundered from other people's countries and the profits from the exploitation of people.

In the meantime, Soviet communists whom Arab reaction is trying to vilify, are busy honestly helping the Arab countries to liquidate the consequences of the Israeli aggression and to preserve their heritage and religion.

The position of Soviet communists is synonymous with the interests of the struggle against the obscurantist forces of imperialism. Besides, the unity of antiimperialist forces in setting up a paradise on earth is much more interesting to Soviet citizens that the consensus of the forces of imperialism regarding the paradise in heaven.

In this light, the real objective of the attempts to set Muslims against communists, the loyal allies in the struggle against imperialism, becomes clear. These attempts are aimed at dividing the international antiimperialist front and weakening the struggle of the Arab peoples for independence and social progress.

IRANIAN ANTI-REGIME GROUPS CREATE CHAOS

LD271400 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Tehran, 27 Sep, TASS--Bitter shooting sessions took place today in the Iranian capital.

The Iranian news agency PARS said several groups of opponents to the regime organized armed raids in the centre of Tehran to create chaos and disorder. The agency said they shot at those who refused to join them, chanted anti-Islamic slogans and set fire to motor-cars and buses. The report says many rioters were killed and arrests were made.

Now the situation in Tehran is coming to normal and is being fully controlled by government security forces. Tehran streets are patrolled by reinforced police units and "Guards of the Islamic Revolution."

Another 28 opponents of the Iranian regime were executed in a number of Iranian cities. According to the local press, they were accused of preparing an armed overthrow of the regime.

IRAN GUARDS CORPS CHIEF CITES U.S. HOSTILITY

LD242101 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Tehran, 24 Sep, TASS -- The strategy of U.S. imperialism both prior to the revolution in Iran and after it has been to place in power a government that would safeguard the U.S. interests in that country, said Mohsen Reza'i, commander of the Corps of the Guards of the Islamic Revolution, speaking in an interview with the newspaper KAYHAN. He said that with this aim the United States has had recourse to various tactics depending on the situation. But the main aim of the United States has been and remains to undermine the existing system.

U.S. NAMIBIA PLAN HELPS ONLY COLONIALISTS, WEST

LD261134 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Igor Bestuzhev commentary]

[Text] The Western so-called contact group of five states has announced that considerable progress has been achieved in the efforts aimed at reaching independence for Namibia. This has been reported by the Voice of America.

This so-called considerable progress, it turns out, consists of the following: The foreign ministers of the United States, Canada, Britain, Federal Germany and France, that is the states which make up the so-called contact group, have accepted an American plan for solving the Namibian problem. According to the BBC, this plan boils down to the white minority being assured the privileges they now enjoy even before the granting of independence of Namibia. Above all, they are guaranteed the privilege to own the best land and the right practically to own all the enterprises in the country. The gentlemen in Washington are now trying to prove that the new American plan is allegedly an improved version of the Security Council's Resolution 435 on Namibia. This, however, is highly disputable. The aforementioned resolution calls for all major issues in Namibia to be solved by a democratically elected constituent assembly following independence and free elections. The American plan [words indistinct] forces on the Namibian people decisions that accord only with the interests of the colonialists, only with the interests of the United States and other Western countries.

Speaking to Namibian refugees recently, Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, spoke of the impermissibility of a retreat from the Security Council's resolution. The same stand has also been adopted by the leaders of the so-called front line states at their Lagos meeting and by the Organization of African Unity. Washington, however, has completely ignored Resolution No 435. Its plan bypasses UN resolutions and is aimed at postponing the granting of independence by at least one year, by the end of 1982. But this is not all. It is common knowledge that SWAPO has been recognized as the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people. Yet as the leaders of this organization of freedom fighters say, there are all reasons to believe that the new American proposal is aimed at preventing SWAPO from solving Namibia's problems. Instead it is aimed at setting up a puppet regime in the country. SWAPO believes that obstacles thrown up in granting Namibia independence are aimed at strengthening the positions of the racists and their stooges in the country.

Recently Washington has charted a course to strengthen its cooperation with Pretoria, to provide it with all-round backing, and one vivid expression of this is the American stand on Namibia, its new plan on the problem, which has just been approved by the so-called contact group. And it is by no mere chance that the plan has been welcomed by the racist government in Pretoria while South African propaganda does not conceal its joy at the agreement reached.

PONOMAREV MEETS WITH GUINEA PARTY DELEGATION

LD262256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] From 16-26 September, in accordance with the interparty relations plan between the CPSU and the party of the state of Guinea, a delegation headed by Lansana Diana, member of the Politburo of the party and minister of the People's Army of the Guinean People's Revolutionary Republic, was in the Soviet Union. The delegation was received by Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A talk took place at the Central Committee.

Apart from Moscow, the guests visited the Turkmen SSR. The Guinean guests learned of the experience of the organizational, party and propaganda work of the CPSU. They visited industrial enterprises, a collective farm and a guards command division.

IMPACT OF SCIENCE, DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS ASSESSED

PM241115 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Sep 81 p 2

[Doctor of Historical Sciences I. Bestuzhev-Lada article under rubric "Ideological Problems Department": "Social Consequences of the Scientific and Technical Revolution"]

[Text It is well known that the essence of the scientific and technical revolution lies in the combination of science with production and the transformation of science into a direct production force, as a result of which production forces themselves are raised to a qualitatively new level.

The influence of scientific research nowadays is so great that entire sectors of production are changing before our very eyes. Moreover, the boundary between science and production is beginning to be gradually eroded. Major leading enterprises are being transformed into science-and-production associations, which are at the same time plants with industrial equipment and tens of thousands of people and research institutes with highly qualified scientific cadres.

A similar interpenetration is taking place in other spheres of the national economy as well. Science is dictating the way not just for industry, but also agricultural production, transportation, communications, the people's education, public health and so forth should develop in the future. This new role for science is of course causing a whole series of changes and upheavals in all spheres of society's life--political, economic, cultural and social.

We will try to examine the social consequences of the scientific and technical revolution and highlight the most significant of them.

Let us take a look at the past--say 50 years ago, which is within the memory of our older generation. In the Soviet Union then more than 80 percent of the adult population were directly or indirectly employed in agriculture, more than 10 percent were employed in industry, and the remaining few percent were employed in all the other spheres. Nowadays only 20 percent of the adult population remain in our agriculture, industry's share has increased to 60 percent and the remaining spheres account for 20 percent.

Futurologists believe that this trend will continue to develop in the first quarter of the 21st century. Fewer than 1 percent will remain in agriculture--which will be highly mechanized and partially automated--and more than 9 percent will be employed in industry in the economically developed countries. The overwhelming majority--90 percent--will be employed in the remaining spheres.

On the basis of these forecasts (which are of course provisional) bourgeois ideologists are putting forward the idea that the working class is bound to practically disappear. For whom is this "arithmetical" and clearly unscientific approach intended? Only the man in the street. Marxism-Leninism contends that the point is certainly not the numerical size of the working class, but the role it plays in social production and a country's political life. In czarist Russia workers constituted about one-seventh of the adult population, yet in alliance with the peasantry they accomplished the socialist revolution.

The modern working class is the leading, most organized section of society, the class prop of socialism and the leading force in the process of the transition to a classless society. Substantial changes have occurred in its composition. Today the working class is no longer made up of "blue collars" whose lot is heavy physical labor. It is technically competent, educated people whose work increasingly involves intellection. Nor is the modern working class all that small in size. The fact that a redistribution of worker cadres among sectors is taking place is another matter. Many of them are employed in the most varied sectors of social production. But this by no means deprives them of membership of the working class. The work of certain machine operators, for instance, is virtually identical in nature to the work of a computer programmer. However, the figure of 9 percent cited by futurologists denotes only workers producing industrial and food goods.

The upheaval in the production structure of society is closely associated with changes in the sphere of education. Young people's massive craving for higher education has produced a situation where one in three of the world's scientific workers and one in three of its physicians are Soviet. Teachers, engineers--we have millions of specialists in these professions.

At the same time old people with a low level of education who are performing various kinds of unskilled work retire on pension every year; after all, 30 years ago only 5 percent of 18-year-olds finished secondary school. There is not time to make up for this drain with means of mechanization and automation. A certain gap or disproportion is emerging, and this produces a complex social problem. In real life we need many more workers, drivers and salespeople than engineers, physicians and teachers. Despite the fact that a bus driver's pay is far higher than virtually every engineer's, there is a growing shortage of manpower in the former profession and in many cases a surplus supply in the engineering profession.

The way out of this situation, it is now known, lies in reorganizing the education system and gearing the secondary schools not only to preparing people to enter higher education, as was the case even quite recently, but also to training skilled and cultivated workers.

An equally complex situation is emerging with respect to the age structure. For society to develop normally, the average family needs to have two or three children. A few decades ago large patriarchal families with between 5 and 10 children predominated in all countries of the world. It is true that many of the children died at an early age. Infant mortality has decreased sharply nowadays. On the other hand there has been an increase in demands regarding the care and education of children--each child has not only to be raised but to be given an education, helped to find work and to obtain an apartment, and so forth. This is not easy. The birth rate has begun to fall rapidly--in all economically developed countries. A swift process of depopulation is actually underway in West Germany. More people are dying than are being born. This generates problems that are absolutely insoluble under capitalism. Things look somewhat different in the socialist countries.

Many Soviet families would like to have two or three children. But our life is still structured in such a way that the wishes often remain unrealized. It is true that a policy aimed at creating the most favorable conditions for families with children, working mothers and so forth is constantly pursued in the country. Proof of this is the recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution "On Measures to Increase State Assistance to Families with Children." But at present, so sociological surveys show, two-thirds of young families in cities have one child, one-sixth have two children and one-sixth have none. Only one percent of families have three or more children. In other words, what is emerging in our society is a one-child family system.

This is not only leading to undesirable consequences in the process of the education of the rising generation but is also--and this is the main point--having an adverse effect on the influx of manpower resources and on the age structure of the population. The proportion required for normal social activity--40-50 children and 5-10 pensioners out of every 100 people--is being disrupted. The percentage of children is now declining swiftly--they now account for less than one-third of the population--and this trend is continuing to increase. Correspondingly, the number of pensioners has begun to grow. It is true that most of them not only can work, but want to work. To find them suitable work, work within their capacities, so that they can take an active part in production is a problem that must be solved in the present 5-year plan.

The changes in the correlation between and content of worktime and leisure time is of interest in an analysis of the influence of the scientific and technical revolution on social processes. In recent decades the workweek has been significantly shortened. But labor productivity is growing and futurologists speak of the introduction over the next few decades of a 30-hour 4-day workweek with 2 or 3 months' vacation. This forecast prompted bourgeois ideologists to describe contemporary capitalist society as a society of leisure.

They proclaimed the 4-hour working day (averaged over the year) to be a reality of the seventies and eighties. But in reality the situation has proved far more complex. On the one hand, crisis conditions do not permit capitalists to sharply reduce worktime for fear of a decline in competitiveness. On the other, certain monopolies are seeking to weather the crisis by, in addition to other measures, shortening the workweek and correspondingly reducing pay. Of course, this is evoking fierce resistance from working people. Leisure time--a great social boon--is being transformed, under conditions of capitalism, into a social evil.

Under socialism the situation is fundamentally different. But it has not been possible to implement plans whereby we were supposed to switch to a 35-hour and then a 30-hour workweek. To some extent this is because a considerable number of people are still not ready for this as they do not know how to spend their leisure time usefully. Nor is the cultural services sphere ready for it. Under such conditions increased leisure will inevitably entail grave social consequences--drunkenness, antisocial behavior and so forth. But since that applies mainly to men, whose total workload is between one-half and two-thirds that of women, who do far more housework in addition to production work, it is sensible to pursue a differentiated approach toward reducing worktime. It is proposed, for instance, to give mothers the right to work a shortened week with perhaps higher pay. It would also be convenient for pensioners and for young people studying in VUZes in the evenings to work a shorter week. At the same time there is a category of people who would like occasionally to work not 8, but 9 or 10 hours, in order to earn a bit more. In short, the approach to the problem is changing: Let's not increase leisure time in general, but increase it for those groups for whom it is socially useful.

There have also been substantial changes in the system of individual requirements, which are closely connected with social requirements. In the sphere of material requirements the following are the conditions that prevail. The overwhelming majority of people typically have demands appropriate to present-day living standards: People demand a certain level of comfort and amenities--good-quality food and housing conditions and fashionable clothing. We fought a long and unavailing struggle against fashion until we realized we needed not to fight but to control fashion, to inject into it the content we require. It is true that as yet not a lot is being done in this direction.

However, alongside the growth of these reasonable requirements we can observe the fairly intensive development of pseudorequirements (exceeding reasonable demands to varying extents) and requirements of sheer prestige (buying clothes that are regarded as conferring status or books that are in short supply, installing in your apartment a fireplace that is never used). The problem of combating "acquisitiveness" ["Veshchizm"] is, in our opinion, becoming one of the most acute problems. It requires a precisely formulated package of educational and practical measures.

Processes taking place in the sphere of social requirements sometimes do not readily lend themselves to measurement and are often extremely contradictory. Take, for instance, the sphere of contact. On the one hand people try to erect barriers against the flood of communication [chrezmernost kontaktov] accompanying the era of the scientific and technical revolution, and on the other there is an increasing need for informal contact, human warmth and consideration. The spiritual world of members of society is becoming richer, their emotional world more subtle. There is a growing requirement for individual self-expression and self-realization. This demands a quest for new ways of getting through to people's hearts and minds.

The craving for knowledge has today broadened markedly and has shifted somewhat into spheres in which interest used to be very moderate (for instance, law, psychology, sociology). This is explained by the fact that as society develops and education and culture increase, the range of people taking part in administering the affairs of society and the state expands and their civic standpoint becomes more active. In order fittingly and usefully to realize that standpoint, you need to have a grasp of social sciences.

A situation has been created in which the need for continuous education is so pressing that almost 15 million people are evening university students.

The attitude of people today toward work is also changing substantially. No one is surprised nowadays when a person changes his job because he will be able to display his creative abilities more fully elsewhere, even if the pay is somewhat lower. Work is increasingly becoming not only a livelihood but a necessary vital requirement, and this too compels us to consider how to expand the sphere of human activity based on creative principles.

As we can see, the problems generated by the scientific and technical revolution are complex and diverse. However, under conditions of socialism they are entirely solvable, unlike under the capitalist system, in which the results of the scientific and technical revolution are chiefly directed toward ensuring maximum profits for the monopolies and therefore in many cases lead to the creation of impasses and deadlocks. Of course, it will take great and serious work to solve these problems. The main avenues in this work were defined by the 26th party congress, which emphasized the need to improve our way of life, to raise not only the level of prosperity but cultural standards and to develop forms and methods of ideological work.

ECONOMISTS DISCUSS SOVIET SOCIAL PROGRAMS

PM251609 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences V. Kirichenko, director of the USSR Gosplan Scientific Research Institute of Economics, and Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Orlov, sector chief at the Scientific Research Institute of Economics, under the rubric "The 26th CPSU Congress Decisions -- in Action": "The Scale of Social Programs"]

[Text] The state expends tremendous resources on the implementation of social programs. This includes the construction of apartment blocks, kindergartens, nurseries, schools, sanatoriums, leisure institutions, stores.... It includes increasing wages and pensions. It includes expanding the production of consumer goods, and much more besides. Is the scale of these measures increasing, or is it remaining at its former level? What trend can be observed here?

The trend can be perceived very clearly: The scale of social programs is constantly growing. This was expressed, in particular, in the change in various economic proportions in the seventies. First, a trend was observed in the Soviet economy toward the stabilization and then the increase of the proportion of the national income accounted for by the consumption fund. This proportion increased from 70.5 percent to 75.3 percent in 1970-80. In the 11th 5-Year Plan this trend will continue: The proportion of the national income accounted for by the consumption fund will increase by another 2 percent, which will make it possible to channel more than R410 billion more into current consumption.

Second, capital investments in agriculture, whose development determines to a significant degree the conditions for the resolution of tasks in improving the people's living standards, have increased over this period more rapidly than capital investments in the national economy as a whole. The dynamics of "rural" capital investments are as follows: In the 7th 5-Year Plan -- 20 percent, in the 9th -- 26 percent, and in the 10th -- more than 27 percent. The resolution of the social problems of the countryside has been speeded up. This creates the preconditions for bringing living conditions and standards closer together for the urban and rural population. There has been a substantial decrease in differences in earned income levels for people working in the countryside and in the city, the volume of consumer services is increasing more rapidly in the countryside than on average in the country as a whole and so forth. In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to maintain the current proportion of capital investments for the development of agriculture and to continue the resolution of the countryside's social problems at an accelerated rate.

Finally, structural shifts in the development of industry have been associated with the relative acceleration in the growth of Group R production.

Thus whereas in the sixties industry's Group A was approximately 18 percent ahead of Group B in growth rates, in the seventies this gap decreased to 11 percent. In the current 5-year plan it is planned to ensure a more rapid growth in the output of consumer goods (Group B) compared with the growth rate in the output of the means of production (Group A). This indicates the continuation of the changes in the proportions of industrial output in favor of products directly satisfying the population's demands.

It is important to stress one more trend. Heavy industry sectors are taking part increasingly extensively in the production of goods for the people. Many of them are set targets for increasing the output of consumer goods -- and at significantly higher rates than the growth rates for all industrial output. Such structural shifts are particularly important in such sectors as the radio industry and the electronic and electrical equipment industry. They have a good technical base enabling them to set up large-scale specialized production of consumer goods and ensure a suitable standard of quality.

But the question is: How many consumer goods must be produced? Of course, the answer "the more the better" is naive. We have long been carrying out research into the structure of consumer demand. The population's monetary income has increased more rapidly than the output of goods. More than R156 billion are kept in personal accounts in savings banks. That is a large sum. It is a question of both increasing the quantity of goods available and producing goods which are in high demand among the population and are of good quality. In the current 5-year plan the USSR Gosplan Scientific Research Institute of Economics, in conjunction with the union republic Gosplans' economic institutes, for the first time is elaborating rational consumption budgets for all the union republics. This will make it possible to take into account and to satisfy more fully the population's demand for various goods.

On a countrywide scale the practice of social development is following an ascending line: from the elimination of illiteracy to universal secondary education, from the task of guaranteeing the population a calorific nutritional norm to the attainment of a balanced diet in terms of proteins, fats and carbohydrates, and subsequently as regards vitamin content. The path traveled in resolving the housing problem is indicative: from the elimination of the "housing famine" to the task of providing every family with an individual apartment.

The range of social tasks which national economic plans aim to resolve is becoming wider and more diverse. A significant place in social programs in recent 5-year plans is occupied by tasks associated with improving working conditions, improving the standard of all types of services to the population and developing social assistance to families with insufficient means.

The CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress says that the erasure of inter-class differences naturally sets new tasks for social policy. This policy is focused increasingly on overcoming differences which go beyond the framework of individual classes and on resolving problems which require the most attentive consideration of the peculiarities and interests of each group in our society.

This is a new formulation of a question which touches on the principles of the building of social policy at the present stage of Soviet society's development. Differences between classes have now been substantially smoothed over. Efforts will be directed to an increasing extent toward eliminating differences between individual social groups within classes.

The question of the need to equalize social developments on, so to speak, a territorial basis is formulated in exactly the same way. In this instance it is planned to consistently eliminate inequality in the cultural and living conditions of people in different parts of the USSR.

This sets new tasks for planning too. It is not enough today to be oriented toward generalized indicators for the individual union republics and major regions of the country.

What is needed is broad information on the social processes taking place in individual settlements, which makes it possible to categorize settlements according to their living conditions. Social planning will be armed with this information. This will make it possible to determine the most important directions for the use of resources to resolve social problems.

For long-term social plans and forecasts great significance is attached to the rational breakdown of the population's time currently being elaborated in the USSR Gosplan Scientific Research Institute of Economics. With the help of a system of appropriate indicators it will be possible to assess the effectiveness of various options for the development of the service sphere. Moreover the rational breakdown of time makes it possible to ascertain what is the optimum quantity of cultural and consumer goods which it is expedient for a family to have for them all to be effectively enjoyed.

At the stage of developed socialism the rapid increase in economic potential makes it possible to extend social programs. Social development, in its turn, has a certain influence on the economic growth rate. A strengthening of this relationship is taking place on the basis of the intensification of social production and the substantial reinforcement of the incentive role of labor remuneration. This is expressed, in particular, in the fact that in the 11th 5-Year Plan the increase in wages will take place primarily on the basis of increased labor productivity and the enhancement of work skills and the efficiency of economic and production activity in labor collectives, and not on the basis of a centralized review of the system of wages and salaries.

The incomes of low-paid working people will be increased primarily on the basis of the elimination of manual, unskilled and heavy types of work.

In conclusion, let us cite some economic analysis data. The measures implemented by the state to improve the people's material well-being in the sixties were expressed (base year 1970) as a sum of R16.5 billion. Similar measures implemented in the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans amounted to R32 billion, with 1980 as the base year.

This is one vivid example of how the scale of social programs is constantly increasing.

TURKMEN CP FOURTH PLENUM HELD 18 SEP

PM251531 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 19 Sep 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Turkmen CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Excerpts] The Turkmen CP Central Committee Fourth Plenum was held in Ashkhabad 18 September.

The plenum examined the following questions:

1. On the republic party organization's work in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee 5 June 1979 resolutions "On the Turkmen CP Central Committee Accountability Report and Measures To Further Improve Work With Cadres and Strengthen Party and State Discipline."

2. On progress in the implementations of critical observations, requests and suggestions made by delegates of oblast, city and rayon party conferences and by communists at 1980 report and election party meetings.

M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, delivered a report on the first question.

The following contributed to the debate on the report: S.A. Niyazov, first secretary of Ashkhabad Gorkom; Yu.D. Sidorov, driver at the Chadrzhou locomotive depot; A. Akgayev, first secretary of Mariyskiy Obkom; P.I. Iutin, fitters' team leader at the Turkmentrostroy construction administration No One construction and installation administration; B. Atayev, first secretary of Tashauzskiy Obkom; G. Annamukhammedova, board chairman at the Kommunizm Kolkhoz in Turkmen-Kalinskiy Rayon; P. Khudayberoyyev, first secretary of Chardzhouskiy Obkom; N.V. Makarkin, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences; Ye. T. Mitrin, first secretary of Krasnovodskiy Obkom; V.I. Arinin, republic prosecutor; O. Bayramourdyyev, Chairman of Ashkhabadskiy Oblispolkom; Dzh. Rozybayeva, milkmaid at the XXI Sezd KPSS Kolkhoz in Deynauskiy Rayon; V.V. Petrov, general director of the Turkmenneft all-union production association; G. Gurbanov, Turkmen SSR minister of agriculture; R.Ya. Maksudov, chief of the Ashkhabad branch of the Central ASNA Railroad; and O. Bayramov, first secretary of Tashauzskiy Raykom. They talked about the work being done by party organizations to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Turkmen CP Central Committee Accountability Report and About Efforts To Further Improve Party Leadership of Economic and Cultural Building, Improve the Working People's Living Standard, Enhance Their Political Consciousness and Creative Initiative, Intensify Educational Work and Enhance Cadres' Responsibility for Their Work and Enhance the Role of Communists and Party Organizations in the Struggle Against the Shortcomings that Still Exist."

A.I. Rachkov, second secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, supplied information on the second question.

The plenum was addressed by N.S. Perun, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational and Party Work Department.

Resolutions were adopted on the questions under examination.

LEADERS ATTEND MACHINE-BUILDERS DAY IN MOSCOW

LD251916 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Comrade Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee Secretary; Comrade Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; chiefs of ministries and departments, scientists and socialist competition winners took part in a solemn meeting devoted to Machine-Builders Day. It took place today in Moscow.

ROMANOV ATTENDS SESSION OF LENINGRADSKIY SOVIET

LD252012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The further improvement of city passenger transportation services for the population in light of the tasks set by the 26th party congress was the object of discussion today at a session of the Leningrad Soviet. Taking part in the work of the session was Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES RAYON PARTY AKTIV MEETING

PM250919 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 15 September publishes on page one, a 2,500-word AZERINFORM special correspondent report from Shamaka. The report contains an account of a Shemakhinskiy Rayon party economic aktiv meeting to discuss the progress of the grape harvest and other agricultural work and a brief account of G.A. Aliyev's speech at the meeting analyzing the rayon's successes and enumerating the tasks in the current 5-year plan. The report goes on to describe Aliyev's attendance at the opening of a pumping station for an irrigation system in the rayon and his tour of vineyards.

TRUD REVIEWS JAN-AUG INDUSTRIAL PLAN FULFILLMENT

PM251357 Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 Sep 81 p 1

["Economic Review" by V. Garmash, deputy chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration: "Our Industry's Tempo"]

[Text] Industry has completed the program for January through August this year. The plan for the overall volume of output was fulfilled 100.1 percent. All the union republics and industrial ministries coped with it except for the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry and the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry. The overall volume of industrial production compared with January through August last year increased 3.3 percent and labor productivity in industry rose 2.6 percent over the same period. Some 81 percent of the increase in industrial production was obtained through this factor.

Among the union republics the most rapid growth rates for production volume and labor productivity in January through August this year were achieved in the industry of Tadzhikistan,Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Armenia and Kirgizia.

In the sectors of the fuel and energy complex rapid growth rates were ensured in the gas industry, By comparison with January through August last year the overall volume of industrial production in this sector increased 7 percent, labor productivity rose 4 percent, and gas extraction increased 8 percent. The gas industry workers greeted their professional holiday -- All-Union Day of the Oil and Gas Industry Workers -- with great labor successes. In the first 8 months of this year the Ministry of the Gas Industry extracted 5 billion cubic meters of gas over and above the plan.

In the oil industry, while the plan for the extraction of oil and gas condensate was fulfilled, the additional target set for this period was underfulfilled. In the coal industry the plan and additional target for coal extraction were not fulfilled.

While the ferrous metallurgy enterprises fulfilled the plan as a whole for the overall volume of output in value terms, the targets for the pig iron production, steel smelting and the production of finished rolled metal were underfulfilled. The Kuznetsk and Nizhniy Tagil metallurgical combines and the Makeyemskiy, Yenakiyevskiy, Krivorozhstal, and Azovstal plants and several others failed to cope with the targets covering the entire metal production cycle.

In the chemical and petrochemical industry the plan targets were overfulfilled for the production of chemical plant protection agents, diesel fuel and furnace fuel oil. At the same time the planned level for the production of mineral fertilizers and synthetic rubber was not ensured, a lag was allowed in the fulfillment of the plan for the production of sulfuric acid, synthetic resins and plastics and chemical fibers and threads.

The collectives of the machine-building ministries' associations and enterprises overfulfilled the 8 month targets for the overall volume of output. Instruments, automation equipment and computers worth R177 million, manufacturing equipment for the light and food industry worth R10 million, 1,100 tractors, and agricultural machinery and machinery for animal husbandry and fodder production worth R16 million were produced over and above the plan.

The most rapid rate of increase in production output and labor productivity among the machine building sectors was achieved by the collectives of the associations and enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production. In this sector the volume of production in terms of normative net output increased 10 percent in January through August this year by comparison with January through August of last year while labor productivity increased 8 percent. The instrument builders and workers in the machine tool and tool building industry increased the overall volume of production by 6 percent, the workers of the electrical equipment industry and machine building for the light and food industry and household appliances increased it 5 percent.

The machine builders have done further work on improving the quality, reliability and durability of the output they produce. At present over one-third of the total volume of output of the machine building ministries is produced with the state seal of quality, the proportion of this output being 48 percent in the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry; 46 percent in the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems; 45 percent in the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry and 42 percent in the Ministry of the Automotive Industry.

At the same time the machine bulders underfulfilled the 8-month plan targets for the production of a number of very important types of output — turbines, AC electric motors, metal-cutting machines, diesel engines, freight and passenger cars, automobiles, excavators and bulldozers. While all the machine building ministries fulfilled the plan for the total volume of output, the targets for the sale of output, taking into account the fulfillment of contracts and commitments for deliveries, were not completely fulfilled. Since the beginning of the year the machine building ministries have failed to supply output envisaged by contracts and orders to the tune of hundreds of millions of rubles. The associations and enterprises of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry failed to supply output worth R334 million while the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry failed to supply output worth R313 million.

There has been no improvement in the work of the associations and enterprises of the timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry. The sector has failed to fulfill the 8-months' plan targets for labor productivity growth and the production of the most important types of output -- timber materials, compressed particle board paper and cardboard. Some 3 million cubic meters less lumber and 170,000 tons less paper were produced than planned. The USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry must take steps aimed at improving the work of the associations and enterprises under its jurisdiction and improve labor organization and discipline and the use of machinery and mechanisms.

In the construction materials industry the level of production of cement, precast ferrconcrete, construction bricks and window glass planned for January through August this year was not ensured.

In the sectors producing predominantly consumer goods output worth R1.4 billion was produced and sold over and above the 8-month plan, including about 5 million square meters of linen textiles, hosiery worty R20 million, furniture worth R70 million, and earthenware and porcelain worth R1.4 million. The total volume or production of cultural and consumer goods and household appliances increased 6 percent compared with January through August last year.

Since the beginning of the year new capacities have been commissioned for the production of individual types of output for production purposes and consumer goods. At the same time the construction of a number of enterprises and establishments is being carried out considerably behind schedule. Individual construction organizations are not fully ensuring the fulfillment of the plan of work at projects nearing completion.

The attainment of the planned level of production is behind schedule at a number of commissioned enterprises and establishments. They include the Krasnougol association's Sukhodolskaya-Vostochnaya mine, the Nizhnekamskneftekhim production association and the Stakhanov freightcar building plant.

The results of industry's work over the first 8 months of this year show that individual ministries have slackened their control over the work of the association and enterprises under their jurisdiction and have reduced their exactingness toward violators of plan discipline. Insufficient attention is paid to these questions in a number of labor collectives. The industrial associations and enterprises and ministries and departments must investigate the reasons for the lag, eliminate shortcomings existing in their work, mobilize all production reserves and launch a broad movement for economy and thrift.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 25-27 SEP

LD260250/LD270026/LD280356 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 25-27 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

25 Sep

Grain and pulse crops have been harvested from nearly 112 million hectares, which is about 93 percent of the plan. Khersonskaya Oblast is harvesting rice. A second threshing of this crop has begun which adds 4-5 quintals per hectare. In southern Ukraine, sowing of winter crops is almost over. In the country as a whole nearly 30 million hectares of winter crops have been sown. (0100 GMT)

In Yakutskaya Oblast, best farms have obtained up to 50 quintals of potatoes per hectare. The harvest is nearly over. (1100 GMT)

The last harvest combines are leaving the fields in high areas of Tien Shan. The grain fields of Kirgizia this year covered over 500,000 hectares and form each hectare over 24 quintals of grain crops have been threshed, which is more than last year. Farmers are now preparing the ground for next year's harvest and in some areas sowing of winter cereal crops is underway. (1330 GMT)

Mass lifting of potatoes is now underway. A good harvest is being brought in the Baltic states, Armenia and Tadzhikistan. In the Ukraine less than one-quarter remains to be harvested. Many farms in the Urals and Siberia have completed harvesting. (1500 GMT)

26 Sep

The farmers of the virgin land oblasts of Kazakhstan have started on the cleaning and preparation of spring crop seeds. The greater part of the seeds is composed of the new high-yield types of wheat -- "Tselinaya 21" and "Omskaya 9." Mass harvesting of corn is underway on the fields of Kirgizia. Six thousand combine harvesters are working on the potato fields of the Belorussian Republic. Brestskaya Oblast has completed sending of potatoes to Moscow. (0100 GMT)

The millionth hectare of winter fallow for next year's spring grain has been plowed in Ryazanskaya Oblast. This is slightly under the plan. The farmers are trying to complete the plowing earlier than ever before -- at the beginning of October. Farmers of Kashkadarinskaya Oblast in Uzbekistan have laid in 500,000 tons of silage -- 1 and 1/2 times over the plan. (0204 GMT)

Plowing is nearly over in Ulyanovskaya Oblast. To date, 1,300,000 hectares -- 97 percent of the plan -- have been plowed. (1100 GMT)

Autumn fallow is being plowed on the second million hectares in Omskaya Oblast: Autumn plowing has already been carried out here on two-thirds of the areas allocated for spring crops. (1300 GMT)

In the Altay, 3 million hectares of winter fallow have been plowed, about two-thirds of the total. Much work is going on in Kurskaya Oblast to lift beet. (1750 GMT)

27 Sep

Uzbekistan land improvers have almost completed work on opening up the Surkhan-Sherebad steppe. More than 100,000 hectares have been irrigated, over 20 kolkhozes have been created. Industrial enterprises and cultural facilities have been built. This area has become a major producer of fine-fibered cotton. (1000 GMT)

Potato lifting has been completed by two rayons of Minskaya Oblast in Belorussia. Plowing is in progress in the Altay. To date 3 million hectares of autumn fallow has been plowed and over 100,000 hectares plowed daily. (1100 GMT)

Plowing of fallow is underway on the last few hectares in the Mariyskaya Non-Chernozen Zone. This work has been carried out on an area of 300,000 hectares, which is considerably more than last year.

Potato lifting has been completed by farmers in Kurganskaya Oblast. The potatoes have been lifted from an area of some 30,000 hectares. (1900 GMT)

INFORMATION REPORT ON 11 SEP UZBEK CP PLENUM

PM251017 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Sep 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Uzbek CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Third Uzbek CP Central Committee Plenum was held on 11 September.

A report "On Measures to Further Intensify Cotton Growing and Improve Cotton Quality in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions" was delivered by Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

The following comrades spoke in the debate: M. M. Musakhanov, first secretary of Tashkentskiy Obkom; K. Kamalov, first secretary of Karakalpakskiy Obkom; A. Karimov, first secretary of Bukharskiy Obkom; D. Alibayev, director of the Surkhan Sovkhoz, Dzharkurganskiy Rayon; V.A. Khaydurov, first secretary of Syrdarinskiy Obkom; B.R. Rakhimov, first secretary of Samardandskiy Obkom; A.A. Urkinbayev, Uzbek SSR minister of agriculture; A. Karimov, first secretary of Surkhandarinskiy Obkom; Ye. A. Gubina, weaver at the Tashkent textile combine; S. Mamarasulov, first secretary of Andizhanskiy Obkom; T. Baymirov, first secretary of Dzhizakskiy Obkom; R. Gaipov, first secretary of Kashkadarinskiy Obkom; Kh. N. Shagiyev, secretary of the Tashkent tractor plant party committee; N, Kamalov, first secretary of Namanganskiy Obkom; S. Mirakhmedov, director of the Zaytsev Central Asian Cotton Selection and Seed Growing Research Institute; Kh. Umarov, first secretary of Fergansk iy Obkom; M. Khudaybergenov, first secretary of Khorezmskiy Obkom; and I. Kh. Dzhurabdkov, Uzbek SSR minister of land reclamation and water resources.

The concluding speech at the plenum was delivered by Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

The Plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on the question under discussion.

The plenum approved the socialist pledges of labor collectives of industrial, transportation and communication enterprises, construction projects, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, organizations and institutions for a fitting greeting of the 69th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the successful fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

On this note the Uzbek CP Central Committee Plenum finished its work.

FRUIT, VEGETABLE FARMING MINISTER INTERVIEWED

PM241121 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 16 September publishes on page 10 under the headline "From the Field to the Counter" a 3,000-word interview between Zoriy Balayan, special correspondent of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, and N.T. Kozlov, USSR minister of fruit and vegetable farming, in which the minister discusses the importance of the new ministry, seen chiefly in its provision of a unified system of management of the whole chain of fruit and vegetable production--including improved scientific cultivation methods and better transportation, storage and processing facilities--which will ultimately supply the population with the food they need, once all shortcomings have been eliminated.

IRRIGATION CONFERENCE BEGINS IN TASHKENT 22 SEP

GF261737 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Summary] Scientists and irrigation experts began a conference in Tashkent today. The conference will deliberate on matters related to irrigation and land reclamation. In addition to Soviet scientists and irrigation experts, experts from foreign countries -- for example, Bangladesh -- are participating in the conference.

It is common knowledge that the Uzbek SSR is highly advanced in the field of land reclamation and many developing countries are benefiting from this republic's experiences in the field of constructing irrigation facilities.

TASHKENT CITES CONTRIBUTIONS OF TRACTOR FACTORY

GF280555 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 26 September carries an unattributed talk entitled "The Tashkent Tractors." The radio states that the Tashkent tractor factory is one of the most important factories in the Soviet Union contributing toward meeting the needs of the agricultural domain. It says: "in line with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions regarding the development of the Soviet economy, the factory is endeavoring to increase its output during the current 5-year plan period. New workshops are being set up and existing ones are being renovated."

Briefly outlining the history of the factory, the radio notes that with help from other tractor factories in the Soviet Union the factory was able to manufacture its first machine in April 1970. Since then it has gained the distinction of being the only factory manufacturing tractors exclusively for cotton cultivating and harvesting. The radio states: "The new factory's products have become popular in many countries. Tractors manufactured by the Tashkent tractor factory are being used successfully in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, the DRA, Iran, Vietnam, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Ethiopia, Peru and other countries. The most (?suitable tractor plows are being designed) for Mozambique and Angola, which began cultivating cotton this year. In addition to machinery the factory supplies to developing countries, it also helps them set up workshops to service the machinery they receive."

Noting that 200 million [as heard] has been spent to date for the development of the factory, the radio adds that one-tenth of this amount was spent on facilities such as a sanatorium, dispensaries and vacation centers for workers. The radio states: "The factory is now preparing to manufacture an advanced version of the tractor powered by an 80 HP engine." The new tractor is designed specifically to serve the field of cotton cultivation.

The radio concludes by stating that the Tashkent tractor factory is also endeavoring to conclude preparations for mass production of a type of tractor powered by a 100 HP engine. Designers and engineers are currently working to make the new machine as durable as possible.

BRIEFS

KURSKIY FODDER -- Fodder has been cut on over 1 million hectares of land in Kurskiy in the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic. This is considerably higher than last year. [Text] [Ashkabad Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 27 Sep 81 GF]

LAUNCHING OF COSMOS-1310 SATELLITE ANNOUNCED

LD231522 Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Sep, TASS -- A new man-made earth satellite, Cosmos-1310 was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The satellite carries scientific equipment to continue outer space research.

The satellite's initial period of revolution is 94.6 minutes, maximum distance from terrestrial surface is 524 kilometres, minimum distance is 478 km, and orbit inclination is 65.9 degrees.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

'EXPLOSIONS' RECORDED NORTHWEST OF CASPIAN SEA

LD261704 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] The Seismological Institute in Uppsala this morning recorded two powerful underground explosions northwest of the Caspian Sea in the Soviet Union. The explosions occurred within 4 minutes of each other and registered 6.5 on the Richter scale. According to the seismologists in Uppsala, this is the first time two explosions have been recorded in the same area in the Soviet Union at such a short interval.

VELIKHOV WRITES IN PRAVDA ON NUCLEAR FUSION

PM241425 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 September publishes on page 3 a 1,800-word article by Acad Ye. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, under the headline "The Problem of the Century is Being Resolved." Summing up the results of the 10th European Conference on Controlled Fusion and Plasma Physics held in Moscow 14-19 September, Velikhov outlines the problems of nuclear fusion and discusses progress in this sphere in the USSR and elsewhere, noting the importance of international cooperation in creating a fusion reactor, which he describes as "the most favorable way of resolving one of mankind's vital problems."

ORDER ISSUED ON CONSCRIPTION, RESERVES

LD271952 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] On the order of the USSR defense minister and in accordance with the USSR law on general military service, servicemen, whose time of active military service expires prior to 1 January, 1982, will be transferred to the reserve from the ranks of the Soviet Army, Navy and the border and internal troops in October-December. The same order proclaims the call-up to active military service of citizens who will be 18 on the call-up day and who have no right to deferment, as well as older citizens of call-up age, whose call-up deferment has expired.

The order will be announced in all companies, batteries, squadrons, and on board ships.

OBITURARY OF TANK TROOPS GENERAL NIKITIN

PM240817 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Sep 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Col Gen of Tank Troops Matvey Timofeyevich Nikitin, an active participant in the Great Patriotic War, has died at the age of 70 after a serious illness.

[Signed] D.F. Ustinov, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, S.L. Sokolov, A.A. Yepishev, N.I. Savinkin, V.F. Tolubko, V.I. Petrov, A.I. Koldunov, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, K.S. Moskalenko, S.K. Kurkotkin, A.T. Altunin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, I.N. Shkadov, I. Kh. Bagramyan, V.I. Chuykov, M.G. Sobolev, A.D. Lizichev, M.D. Popkov, A.M. Mayorov, D.A. Grinkevich, G.Ye. Peredlskiy, P.N. Kuleshov, S.Kh. Aganov, P.A. Rotmistrov, P.P. Poluboyarov, S.I. Rudenko, I.G. Pavlovskiy, S.P. Vasyagin, P.N. Lashchenko.